

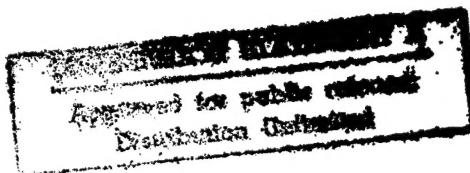
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28 January 1986

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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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JPRS-CPS-86-014

28 January 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

USSR DENIES U.S. ARMS CONTROL VIOLATION CHARGES

OW300652 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 29 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union today denied U.S. charges of violations by Moscow of its international obligations and countered with accusations that Washington was breaking agreements and treaties it had signed.

The official Soviet News Agency TASS said that the United States was attempting to unleash "a slanderous campaign" by making such charges.

In a report to the Congress last Monday, the fourth in two years, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said Moscow was violating treaties governing nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

The report "repeats the set of unfounded claims which they have been for a number of years trying to put into circulation with the assistance of those who seek at all cost to interfere with any constructive agreements between the USA and the USSR on curbing the arms race, on improving the international situation and on achieving a turn for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations," TASS said in an authorized statement.

"The Soviet Union has done nothing which would contradict the provisions of the agreements and has not tried to circumvent them," the TASS statement said.

The statement listed a number of instances such as the U.S. Star Wars program, officially known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), and plans for radar stations in Greenland and Britain as U.S. violations of the 1972 Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM).

The erosion of the ABM Treaty which is of fundamental importance for the prevention of an arms race in space TASS stressed, must not be permitted.

TASS also declared that Moscow would observe the SALT II Treaty, signed by the leaders of the two countries in 1979 and which expires at the end of the year.

The Soviet statement might be seen as Moscow's formal approach towards the expiring treaty, and Washington announced a few days ago that it would continue to abide by the nuclear weapons accord which was never ratified by the U.S. Congress.

The TASS statement declared that Moscow "firmly comes out for the preservation of all Soviet-American agreements," and "for their strict observance and implementation."

At a press conference today, called by the Soviet Foreign and Defense Ministries and devoted to the TASS statement, foreign ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeiko declined to say whether the Kremlin will resume testing nuclear weapons and what steps it might take after its unilateral test moratorium, declared last August, expires on January 1. Instead, he renewed the Soviet call for halting nuclear blasts by Washington, and criticized the U.S. underground nuclear test in Nevada last Saturday.

/12624
CSO: 4000/119

GENERAL

U.S., SRV AGREE TO HIGH-LEVEL TALKS ON MIA'S

OW310640 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 30 (XINHUA)--The United States and Vietnam have agreed to hold high-level talks to discuss the issue of American servicemen listed as Missing in Action (MIA) during the Vietnam War, according to a joint statement released today by the U.S. State and Defense Departments.

The American delegation, led by Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage and Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz, will meet with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son in Hanoi January 6, the statement said.

The talks will be the latest in a series of policy level meetings between the two countries since 1982.

In another related development, the U.S. State Department said today that the Laotian Government has authorized a team of U.S. technical experts to visit Laos January 2-4. The team will conduct a preliminary survey of the site where a U.S. Air Force C-130 crashed during the Vietnam War and will attempt to recover the remains of crew members.

Dialogue between the United States and Vietnam and Laos has speeded up recently. American delegations visited Vietnam several times this year and Assistant Secretary of State Wolfowitz, the first U.S. official of his rank to visit Laos since 1978, has just ended a two-day visit to the capital, Vientiane.

The U.S. Administration has praised the Vietnamese and Laotian governments for their "cooperation" in solving the problem of missing American servicemen.

/12624
CSO: 4000/119

GENERAL

SOVIETS KILL 'LARGE NUMBER' OF AFGHAN CIVILIANS

OW171347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Islamabad, December 17 (XINHUA)--The Soviet troops in Afghanistan have killed a large number of unarmed Afghan civilians during their intensified bombing and attacks in many parts of the country, Agency Afghan Press reported today.

On December 6, Soviet helicopter gunships bombed a place near Chahar Baran village in the southeastern province of Paktia while an Afghan civilians' caravan was proceeding towards Pakistan to take refuge. 23 people, mostly women and children, lost their lives during the Soviet air strike.

On December 5, Soviet-karmal troops ambused Afghan refugee groups in the Zarmal area of the same province, killing and wounding 30 innocent refugees.

On December 7, Soviet-karmal troops opened fire on a traveling refugee ambulance and a tractor in the Sharana area of Paktia Province. 24 refugees were killed and seven others seriously wounded.

It was reported that heavy fighting broke out between Soviet-karmal troops and guerrillas in Duhrawat subdivision in the central province of Oruzgan on November 29. One aircraft was shot down while 12 guerrilla fighters were killed and 28 others injured.

Agency Afghan Press also reported that Afghan guerrillas had shot down one of the Soviet planes which bombed their positions in Panjvafi area near Qandahar city on November 28. All those aboard the plane were killed.

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CSO: 4000/119

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MACAO RESIDENTS 'SEEM RESIGNED TO THEIR FATE'

HK200903 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Dec 85 p 10

[Article by Donald Cheung]

[Text] Anxious though they may be, most of Macao's 400,000-plus residents seem resigned to their fate. Indeed, many seem completely indifferent to their future.

The Portuguese territory is virtually devoid of heated debate over its future, although it has been six months since Beijing and Lisbon jointly announced that negotiations on Macao's future will start soon.

True, voices have been raised here and there, in such forums as letters to Chinese newspapers, occasional seminars and private discussions.

But they have been largely muffled, mainly because of Beijing's predominant influence in the Portuguese enclave--a situation described by many as unique to Macao.

Aware of an undercurrent of apprehension, some community leaders are disappointed--even frustrated--by the level of political apathy in Macao.

"We knew that many are worried about their future, but who dares to speak up when one comes to think about the possible adverse repercussions?" asked one leading businessman.

His question illustrates the state of play in Macao where the fear of being snubbed has led to self-censorship.

A good example is Mr Vitor Ng, a Macao legislator, who raised the question of Macao's future during a meeting with China's strongman Deng Xiaoping last year.

Sources close to Mr Ng said he received several telephone calls--some of an intimidating nature--on his return to Macao.

"Although the pressure is indirect, we just follow what the pro-Beijing establishment--or actually Nam Kong--has to say," said a legislator.

Nam Kong Co, which split from its parent, Nam Kong Trading Co, about a year ago, is now regarded as the political arm of the Chinese Government in Macao. Its function is similar to that of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY in Hong Kong.

Officially headed by a long-serving member of Macao's pro-Beijing group, Mr Ke Zhengping, responsibility today is now said to rest mainly with Mr Li Yaoqi, a former Guangdong provincial official, who is regarded as being "more open-minded."

Sources said Mr Ke has now moved to the second line and acts as an adviser as he is already in his 70s.

"Overall, Nam Kong is still pretty conservative," said one analyst who has worked for--and still has access to--the company.

Comparing the hierachial structure of Nam Kong to a "shadow cabinet," he said the company's various divisions could well become Macao's future government departments.

In Mr Ma Man-kee's opinion, there is no need for Macao people to speak up on their future.

"If the several mil-ion people in Hong Kong can accept (what has been arranged for their future), we should have no problem," said the chief Chinese representative in Macao's legislature.

A similar line was offered by Mr Chui Tak-kei, another legislator and a prominent leader of the Chinese community.

"It's too early to talk about Macao's future as a date (for negotiations) has yet to be fixed."

Another factor contributing to the territory's near silence over its future is the absence of pressure groups, not to mention political parties.

"The people in Macao are generally more conservative and; in a way, quite self-deceiving, thinking that its' best not to have any changes," said a veteran journalist.

Although regarded as a budding pressure group, the head of the relatively new Macao Social Workers' Association was quick to deny it.

Instead, Mr Peter Au Chikeung stressed that the 14-member group's objective was to promote social work.

But he did offer his view about what people at the community level think about their future.

"I believe many of them--about 100,000--have a pretty good understanding about politics in China, which was their home until some five or six years ago," he said.

"What do you expect them to do? They are simply resigned to fate... or they just refuse to think about (the future)," he said.

A debate held earlier this year--The Political Apathy of Macao Residents Towards the Macao Question--was as "apathetic" as the title suggested.

It attracted an audience of no more than 40 and the debate proved to be inconclusive, according to the social worker.

"It did identify several reasons behind our apathy, such as: it won't serve any purpose even if one speaks up," Mr Au said.

But the Rev Pedro Chung Chi-kin thinks differently.

"Regardless of whether our words are needed or not, we've got to speak up," said the Catholic priest.

"Obviously, the older generation in Macao is afraid of trouble and the younger generation is either not well educated or doesn't have faith," he said.

But Mr Chung, who accompanied the Catholic Bishop of Macao, the Most Rev Rodrigues da Costa, to China several months ago, said they were assured by Chinese leaders that Beijing would listen to opinions expressed by Macao people.

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CSO: 4000/116

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MACAO GOVERNOR 'EXPECTED TO RESIGN SOON'

HK200805 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Donald Cheung]

[Text] The Governor of Macao, Rear Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa, is expected to resign soon.

Macao officials told the SCM POST [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST] yesterday the governor will resign next month, probably a few days before the Portuguese elections on 27 January.

The move follows months of speculation about Adm e Costa's political future--but it also puts the continuity of Macao's administration in question, particularly with the impending Sino-Portuguese talks on the territory's future.

The officials said, however, there is a difference between Adm e Costa submitting his resignation to Portuguese President General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, and actually deciding to quit.

"Handing in his resignation does not necessarily mean he wants to go," one senior official said.

Some observers view the Governor's expected resignation as a political move to put himself in a "safe and comfortable" spot, in the words of one.

He said it is anybody's guess who will be the next Portuguese president--and, in turn, whether Adm e Costa will be reappointed Governor of Macao.

To analyze Adm e Costa's move, the observers said, one must look at the role he is playing in the Portuguese presidential election, the outcome of which will be known in late February.

Adm e Costa, they explained, is on the honorary campaign committee of leading presidential candidate Dr Salgado Zenha, who is endorsed by Gen Eanes.

"If Dr Zenha wins the election, Adm e Costa will have an important role either in Portugal or Macao," one suggested--saying Portuguese rather than Macao politics are at stake.

The political maneuvering has triggered differing reactions in Macao. The governor appears to enjoy strong support from many Chinese leaders, but this support is not universal.

Mr Ma Man-kei, the leading Chinese representative in Macao's legislature, said he believes it would be better to have someone familiar with Macao as Governor when talks over the territory's future begin.

"I am not in a position to comment on Portugal's politics, but I think it will be more beneficial to Macao if we have someone who is familiar with Macao as our Governor," Mr Ma said.

Another Chinese member, who asked not to be named, said Adm e Costa is by far the most capable Governor of Macao to date, and has modernized the territory since he took up office four years ago.

"He is willing to move forward. He knows Macao well and I believe most Macao people will accept him if he is reappointed," he said.

Macao-born financier Mr Stanley Au also feels Adm e Costa has "outperformed" all his predecessors.

/9738

CSO: 4000/116

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

COUNCILLOR MAY VISIT MACAO--Mr Ji Pengfei might visit Macao in June or July next year, according to an unconfirmed report last night. The report was circulating among the guests attending a banquet for Mr Ji. The report said Mr Ji indicated to some of the guests at the banquet that he wanted to visit Macao mid-next year, and that he had not decided whether Hong Kong would be included. A vice-director of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, Mr Zheng Hua, said he had not heard of the report. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Dec 85 p 15 HK] /9738

CSO: 4000/116

EASTERN EUROPE

GDR PEOPLE'S CHAMBER DELEGATION VISITS SHANGHAI

OW191730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Shanghai, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--Horst Sindermann, leader of a delegation from the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, told XINHUA here today that the relations between the GDR and China will be further strengthened through his delegation's visit to China.

Sindermann, who is president of the People's Chamber, member of the Political Bureau of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the State Council, said that he was satisfied with the growth of bilateral cooperation in economy, trade, culture, science and technology.

He described such cooperation as only a beginning, adding that bilateral cooperation will increase.

Sindermann said the German Democratic Republic is looking at China's development with great interest.

This morning Sindermann laid a bouquet in front of the statues of Marx and Engels at Fuxing Park here.

The delegation visited the site of the first National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and the Children's Palace this afternoon.

In the evening Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, gave a banquet for the delegation.

The delegation arrived here from Xi'an yesterday evening.

/9604
CSO: 4000/128

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

EXCHANGE VISITS WITH GDR--Beijing, 14 Dec (KYODO)--East German leader Erich Honecker may pay a visit to China next year as part of a proposed exchange of visits between top-level leaders of the two countries, an Eastern bloc diplomatic source said Saturday. The source said the subject of Honecker's trip will be broached in talks between the Chinese and a visiting East German parliamentary delegation, which arrived in Beijing earlier in the day. If the two sides formally agree on the proposed exchange-of-visit plan, Honecker may travel to China sometime in the latter half of 1986 while China may send either Premier Zhao Ziyang or State President Li Xiannian for a return visit to East Germany after that, the sources said. If the plan materializes, Honecker will be the highest leader from any Soviet bloc country other than Romania to visit China since the 1960s when Beijing broke off its ties with the Soviet bloc. Honecker was invited to visit China last May during a meeting he had with a Chinese delegation to East Germany. The East German leader is said to have accepted the invitation on principle and the timing and other details of the visit were left to be settled in talks between the Chinese and the East German delegation now in China. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0412 GMT 14 Dec 85] /9604

SINDERMANN HOSTS BANQUET--Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA)--Horst Sindermann, leader of the delegation from the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, gave a reception here tonight. Sindermann is president of the chamber, member of the Political Bureau of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the State Council. Geng Biao and Wang Renzhong, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, attended the function. This morning, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Wang Bingnan called on Sindermann at the guesthouse. The delegation is leaving Beijing for Xian and Shanghai tomorrow. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 17 Dec 85] /9604

GDR DELEGATION VISITS XIAN--Xi'an, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--The delegation from the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic headed by Horst Sindermann, president of the chamber, flew into Xi'an from Beijing this morning. They were honored at a luncheon hosted by Chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Shaanxi Province Yan Kelun.

Later, they visited the museum displaying hundreds of life-size terracotta horses and armored warriors excavated from sites near the tomb of Qin Shihuang (259-210 bc), the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1455 GMT 18 Dec 85] /9604

YUGOSLAV ARMY ANNIVERSARY--Beijing, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--A unit of the Beijing military area command held a meeting here today, celebrating the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Yugoslav People's Army. The political commissar of the unit, Zhao Binpu, "said that during the Second World War, the Chinese people's anti-Japanese war echoed the Yugoslav people's struggle against German and Italian fascism. Today, the two armed forces support each other in their struggle against hegemonism, imperialism [words indistinct] and for world peace. Radosav Djordjevic, armed [words indistinct] of the Yugoslav Embassy, said that the friendship and trust between the Yugoslav People's Army and the Chinese People's Liberation Army contributes to the overall cooperation between the two countries. Among those present on the occasion were Li Laizhu, deputy commander of the Beijing military area command, and Svetozar Tomic, minister-counsellor of the Yugoslav Embassy. The rally was followed by a Lucdbav film depicting the history of the Yugoslav People's Army, and a shooting performance given by the Beijing unit. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 18 Dec 85] /9604

CSO: 4000/128

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

VICE JUSTICE MINISTER ON LEGAL ADVISORY WORK

OW261126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA)--More than 32,000 institutions and enterprises have hired lawyers as legal advisors, and more than 80 percent of the country's large and medium-sized enterprises have such advisors or have established their own legal divisions.

This was disclosed here today at a national conference.

Addressing the opening session, Zhu Jianming, vice-minister of Justice described the legal advisory work as an important part of the country's judicial work, directly serving economic construction.

China now has had about 400,000 judicial workers in the fields of legal education, correctional institutes and factories, notary public departments, law publicity institutions and legal foreign affairs departments.

Zhu said the country now has one university of political science and law and four similar colleges, 31 law departments in universities and 55 secondary judicial schools, judicial administration colleges, and political science and law schools.

Last year, more than 20,000 lawyers were hired to act as advocates in 160,000 criminal cases while acting as agents in 50,000 civil cases.

Along with the nationwide drive to publicize legal knowledge, legal service centers in rural townships are cropping up. So far, more than 20,000 townships, or over 20 percent of the country's total, have such centers, the vice-minister said.

In the past few years China has also been enhancing its legal exchanges with the rest of the world. This year, Zhu said, dozens of foreign judicial and legal delegations visited China. China has also sponsored several international seminars on judicial affairs or legal aspects involving foreign economic and trade relations.

The national conference was attended by 450 legal delegates from across the country.

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CSO: 4000/120

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM TIBET INSPECTION

OW211639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Lhasa, December 21 (XINHUA)--Baingen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, returned to Beijing this evening after a three-month inspection tour of the Tibet autonomous region.

Arriving with the Baingen Lama was Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

During his stay in Tibet, the Baingen Lama inspected Nagqu, Xigaze and Shannan prefectures and Lhasa after attending a celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet autonomous region September 1.

During his 8,000 km tour, the Baingen Lama discussed with local officials, peasants and herdsmen about production, scientific research, medicine, education and religion.

He said the implementation of the specific policies the central government has defined for Tibet is the fundamental guarantee for the region's future development.

The Baingen Lama said the present policies applied in the region will not change.

The unity of Tibetan, Han and other nationalities living in Tibet, he said, is vital to building a united and prosperous Tibet.

The Baingen Lama urged local Tibetan officials and people to take good care of the cadres and scientific workers of Han and other ethnic groups working in Tibet. At the same time, he also urged people of other nationalities in Tibet to respect the traditions and customs of the Tibetan people.

He urged cadres of the Tibetan nationality to study to raise their scientific and cultural levels.

He said religious people should hold high the banner of patriotism, strictly follow the tenets of Buddhism and work to build a new Tibet.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHAO ZIYANG ATTENDS 28 DEC VOLLEYBALL MATCH

OW281754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA)--People are fond of sports because it can improve people's physique, enhance friendship among the people of all countries and promote the cause of world peace, said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang when he met Ruben Acosta, president of the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB), at the capital indoor stadium here this evening. The meeting took place before the start of the exhibition match between the world all-star women's volleyball team and the Chinese women's volleyball squad. Present on the occasion were Madam Acosta, Matsudaira Yasutaka, president of the FIVB Promotion Committee, and his wife and Holvay Ende, chairman of the FIVB refereeing Committee.

The Organization of a volleyball stars' match is a pioneering undertaking in volleyball history, said Premier Zhao. It was a great honor for China to host the first match. For this, he expressed his warm welcome and heartfelt thanks. He wished the exhibition match and the work undertaken by FIVB leaders complete success.

Ruben Acosta said: China represents the future of volleyball. The organization of an all-star team to play an exhibition match means a breakthrough in the history of sports. It is an honor for us to stage the first world-star exhibition match in China. His excellency Zhao Ziyang is the eyewitness of this pioneering undertaking and breakthrough. It will, therefore, go down in history forever. He added: The members of the all-star team come from nine FIVB member associations. The fact that they can live in harmony is that they have found a common language -- the language of "volleyball". This also sets an example for other international contacts to go by.

Prior to the start of the exhibition match, the Chinese premier entered the arena to shake hands with the coaches and players of the all-star team and the Chinese squad and then had a group photo taken with them.

Among those present on the occasion were Li Menghua, minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BAN YUE TAN LISTS 10 MAJOR NATIONAL, WORLD EVENTS

OW161640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA)--The demobilization of one million troops from the Chinese People's Liberation Army was one of the 10 major events in China this year, according to one of the country's leading magazines.

Top of the list, compiled by "fortnightly chat", with a circulation of five million, was the convocation of the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference in September.

The reform of the price system was next, followed by the success of the Chinese National Women's Volleyball team as the winner of four consecutive world championships.

The 10 major international events picked by the magazine included the "Star Wars" program pursued by the United States, the French proposal for the "Eureka Plan", the summit meeting between the American and Soviet leaders, the dialog and exchange of visits between North and South Korea, and the devastating earthquake in Mexico City.

The 10 domestic events are listed in the following order:

- National conference of the Chinese Communist Party;
- completion of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985);
- elimination of fiscal deficit;
- reduction of armed forces by one million;
- decisions by the Party Central Committee on Education and Science reforms; -- reform of the farm products purchasing system;
- first step in price reform;
- completion of the first stage of baoshan iron and steel complex;

- lecture tours by frontier guards along sino-Vietnamese border;
- women's volleyball team won world cup.

The 10 international events are:

- U.S.-Soviet summit meeting;
- worldwide impact of China's economic reform;
- U.S. "Star Wars" program;
- Gorbachev elected as General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party;
- complications in Middle East situation;
- exchange of visits between North and South Korea;
- suppression of South African black people condemned worldwide;
- French proposal for the "Eureka Plan";
- earthquake in Mexico City;
- Colombian volcano disaster.

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CSO: 4000/120

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XINHUA SAYS CULTURAL CENTERS FLOURISH IN PRC

OW232053 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA)--Cultural facilities are no longer sparse in China. Ordinary people can now spend their spare time at more than 50,000 mass art centers and culture centers all over the country; they can entertain themselves, refine their characters and gain knowledge there.

An official from the culture ministry told Xinhua that there are more than 70,000 people working in such facilities. They organize various recreational activities, conduct training classes and promote the spread of science and technology.

Only five years ago there were less than half the present number of cultural facilities. And this rapid development forms a sharp contrast with the "cultural revolution" (1966-1976), which trampled on culture and banned all kinds of entertainment.

In the past, films were the only entertainment for most Chinese people. This is also changing. Moreover, many people want to take part in literary and artistic creation or performances themselves, instead of just reading or going to cinemas and theaters.

Statistics show that there are more than 90,000 amateur drama troupes -- about 27 times the number of the country's various professional troupes, with more than two million performers, who give one million performances every year. Among the sparetine troupes, there are 70,000 in the rural areas.

In addition, there are more than 40,000 sparetine groups engaging in literary and artistic creation, with a total membership of 300,000, producing a great number of film scripts, fiction works, songs, photographs and paintings.

In the past few years, the mass art center in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, organized more than 100 photo and painting exhibitions, with more than 7,500 exhibits, among which, 28 later won international prizes. In the sixth national painting exhibition held in Reijing this year there were 65 exhibits sent by this center.

The development of mass culture has also helped restore traditional festival activities, such as the "Flower Festival" in Gansu Province, the "Horse Race Festival" in Qinghai Province and the "Nadam Festival" in the inner Mongolia autonomous region.

In some economically backward areas local culture centers pay more attention to science and technology services. Training classes are run for, and science and technology materials distributed to, peasants to help them get to know how to use chemical fertilizers, raise chickens, etc.

According to the culture ministry, the state spends 200 million yuan on developing mass culture. Meanwhile, it also encourages collectives or individuals to build cinemas, theaters, stadiums, parks, libraries, bookstores, music teahouses, and so on, which have sprung up like mushrooms in recent years.

To study the further development of the country's mass culture, the Chinese Society of Mass Culture, the first of its kind, was set up recently. Experts are now working on some monographs, such as "An introduction to Mass culture", "Management of Mass culture" and "A history of Modern and Contemporary Chinese Mass Culture".

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHOU ENLAI BIOGRAPHY PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH

OW191446 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--"Zhou Enlai--A profile", a biography of China's late premier (1898-1976), has been published by the foreign languages press to mark the 10th anniversary of his death.

The 250-page, 180,000-word book, in English, will be available both locally and in the United States next month.

Written by a Chinese couple, Fang Jucheng and Jiang Guinong, both 71, the biography has 10 chapters. Abounding in historical materials and vivid descriptions, it tells the life story of the great man, who is still respectfully called "our premier" by the Chinese people.

"The Death of a Statesman", the first chapter, begins with Zhou's attendance, in spite of serious illness, at a memorial meeting for Marshal He Long held in Beijing in 1975, and ends with his death.

"The Youth from Huai'an" and "Character of a Hero", the second and the third chapters, deal chronologically with Zhou's experiences from his childhood to 1949, when the People's Republic of China was founded.

The fifth chapter, titled "The Premier and the People", tells how the leader made friends with Loa She, a well-known Chinese writer, inspected a department store and showed concern for sanitation workers, whom he called "city beauticians".

"Consummate Diplomat in Action", the seventh chapter, recalls Zhou's diplomatic career.

The last chapter, which is entitled "Stewardship from a Hospital Bed", shows how the ailing and hospitalized premier worked hard for the country till his heart stopped beating.

Other chapters tell how Zhou educated his relatives and revolutionary martyrs' children with revolutionary spirit; his friendship with foreign friends; and how he protected veteran revolutionaries during the "cultural revolution".

The biography also mentions many political figures, including Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Ye Jianying, Soong Ching Ling and Liao Zhongkai.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG XIAOPING BOOK AMONG 1985 BEST SELLERS

OW260810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0647 GMT 26 Dec 85

["Deng Book Tops Best-seller List" -- Xinhua headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA)--A book by one of China's top leaders, Deng Xiaoping, another on english language tests, and a book about love are among this year's best sellers in China.

"Building socialism with Chinese characteristics" by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, is among the 10 best sellers chosen by Xinhua bookstore.

The book carries talks and speeches given by Deng since the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 1982. The 30,000-word book containing 22 articles was edited by the Party Literature Research Center of the CPC Central Committee.

"Guide for Taking Tests in the English Language," is published by the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region people's publishing house.

A book entitled "On Love" published by the Joint Publishing Co. has also been chosen as a best seller.

The other books chosen are about the law, children's education, economics, the classical Chinese language, construction, and sweater knitting.

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CSO: 4000/120

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS EXPLAINED

OW241232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA)--China has been able to cut its criminal recidivism rate to just over 5 percent, the Ministry of Justice reported today.

In a report to the ongoing China-United Nations joint judicial seminar meeting here, ministry officials attributed this low rate to success at turning offenders into "new people of integrity."

Since the majority of China's criminals are juveniles, the report said, correctional emphasis has been on job training and on education in ethics, politics and the law rather than on punishment.

This policy, the ministry said, has generated considerable social benefits-- aside from reducing crime--including greater popular political activity and the "smooth development of socialist revolution and construction."

After offenders are released, they are given jobs and are not supposed to suffer any discrimination because of their time in prison. However, they continue to be supervised by authorities at work and in their neighborhoods until they are considered trustworthy.

These are "important factors in the low recidivism rate," the report said.

In its prisons, according to the report, China implements the policy of "combining punishment with ideological remolding."

This, the report said, is primarily accomplished by organizing useful labor for offenders designed to change old preferences for leisure over work.

Basic to this system of reform through labor, the ministry said, was its socialist humanitarian policy toward prisoners--including a ban on corporal punishment. "Their personal dignity is respected," it said.

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CSO: 4000/120

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING MAGAZINES GIVE GLIMPSE OF OUTSIDE WORLD

OW261342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA)--For those Chinese who have never been abroad, periodicals provide an opportunity for a glimpse of the outside world.

Among the more than 2,000 periodicals available in Beijing, about one-tenth specialize in introducing the outside world to China. Their names suggest the contents, such as 'Foreign Economy' and 'Overseas Digest'.

The stories carried in these periodicals range from the U.S. and Soviet summit talks to the latest Paris fashions, from frontier medical science to the Nobel laureate for literature.

These periodicals are selling better than ever, although their circulations have not yet surpassed those magazines that specialize in Chinese affairs, Gu Lianyu, director of the distribution section of the Beijing Post Office, said.

"The open policy comes after having a closed door for decades. Seeing more foreigners on the streets can hardly satisfy our curiosity. We also want to know what they think and what they do in their own countries," a middle school teacher told Xinhua.

"My favorite periodical is 'World Affairs'. It carries serious reports and analysis on current world affairs in understandable terms," a college boy said. He said hot discussions among his classmates often occur after reading 'World Affairs'.

The editor of 'World Affairs' said that most of the readers of his fortnightly magazine are intellectuals with an educational level above high school. It now has a circulation of 200,000.

'World Affair Pictorial' is quite different. The monthly picture magazine with a circulation of 500,000 has attracted all kinds of readers by carrying serious international news pictures as well as pictures of life styles and scenery.

A lot of Chinese periodicals have asked to reprint the pictures of famous figures, such as Jane Fonda, shown in 'World Affair Pictorial'. The latest issues had 16 pictures of King Husayn of Jordan.

Many subscribers are waiting for the pictorial serial history of World War II. Over 300 pictures will be shown in the magazine which are completely new to Chinese eyes.

A retired worker told the editor in a letter that he buys three copies of every issue of 'World Affair Pictorial': one for himself and two for his neighbors.

Some periodicals, which used to report only domestic affairs, now offer a glimpse of the outside world. 'China Women', the most influential women's monthly in China, offers a column introducing the life and work of women abroad.

The periodicals that introduce foreign arts, life, and science are booming, such as a quarterly magazine 'Translation' which carried "Rage of Angels".

Using foreign pin-ups on the covers of Chinese periodicals about life style, fashion, furniture, movies and sports are blamed for drawing larger readership.

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CSO: 4000/120

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADING CADRES URGED TO LEARN

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Mi Bohua [4717 0590 5478]]

[Text] According to a survey made by a leading cadre, the bureau- and division-level cadres of his area rarely go to the library. Those who borrow the most books from libraries, however, are the ordinary cadres and college students newly assigned to the area. Another report shows that when the county-level leading cadres of a certain locality were given an educational test, many were dumbstruck by their lack of an elementary knowledge of culture, the sciences, and technology. These results underscore the need to concentrate on the problem of getting the leading cadres to learn.

The slogan "esteem knowledge, esteem quality people" is well known but interpreted differently. To many people, it means to utilize and respect intellectuals. Very few people care to consider it in light of their own need for knowledge and a higher educational level. As we have not had for many years any strict educational criteria for the appointment of leading cadres, they are the least inclined to learn and study. For instance, very few of those who have led propaganda work for years have read the original works of Marx and Lenin, and fewer still have written their own speeches or articles for publication. There are those who have never read any literary works and know nothing about Lu Xun, Ba Jin, and Lao She even though they have served as cultural officers for many years. There are also people who work in the department of scientific research and know very little about the research work of their departments.... The public is not happy with such poorly educated leaders.

There is a misconception that to study and to learn are the business of students, scholars, and intellectuals and not the concern of leading cadres. That is wrong. The leading cadres are expected to lead and guide others. What do they rely on to lead and guide others? Making gestures and issuing orders are not good enough. It takes knowledge, good judgment, courage, and a high level of leadership. In a word, the leadership level of a leading cadre should be higher than that of the ordinary staff worker. "A higher leadership level" implies two types: one who has knowledge and good judgment to begin with and one who lacks good education and professional knowledge but has made progress through years of hard work. In either, one must study

and learn, including of course learning through practice. A leading cadre is unlikely to be creative in his work if he has loaded himself with trivial details for years, relies on outmoded experience, or acts on assumptions and does not care to study and read newspapers but finds satisfaction in social intercourse and muddling with his work. It is true at all times and in all countries that all outstanding leading cadres or leading personalities and those who have accomplished a lot or blazed new trails are talented, educated, and high-caliber leaders who are dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge. Marx, Lenin, and Mao Zedong were all superb leaders and first-rate scholars. So too were those successful feudalist and capitalist leaders, including such well-known figures as Sima Guang and Wang Ahshi as well as Lincoln and Roosevelt. No matter how you look at it, a leading cadre has no reason to keep scholarship and leadership apart. We may say a leading cadre has a more urgent need to study and learn than the students, scholars, and intellectuals, though the content and method of their learning are not identical.

The old-type bureaucrats used to regard government positions as a unique occupation which thrives on plotting, craftiness, wining and dining, ingratiating oneself to superiors for promotions, taking advantage of other people. Consequently, most of those who have "muddled along" in the traditional official circles are ignorant and incompetent. No wonder people say that officials are not men of learning and scholars are the least likely to be officials. Although our leading cadres are basically different from the old-type bureaucrats, some are still affected with those bad habits and muddle along year in and year out without making any progress. Such outmoded concepts must be weeded out. As we have said, our leading cadres should be knowledgeable, wise, capable, and well educated and should not depend on seniority, personal ties, outside backing, and craftiness. It is well said that flawless wares depend on superb workmanship. There are people who want all writers to be scholars. In reality, shouldn't all leading cadres be scholars in a specific field? Wouldn't it be wonderful if the cadres in charge of propaganda were theoreticians of a specific discipline, if the leading cadres in charge of cultural work were specialists in a particular field of research, and if the leading cadres in charge of economic work were well versed in various economic matters, could come up with fresh solutions, and could publish valuable writings?

The four modernizations and the reform depend on leadership. This does not necessarily mean the number of leading cadres appointed and promoted. It depends on better-qualified leading cadres and a much higher leadership level. The demand for "younger, better-educated, professional, and revolution-oriented" cadres is a step in that direction but it still trails behind its full realization. Comrade Hu Yaobang asked the middle-age and young cadres of the Party School to read a given number of books. Such a farsighted idea should be turned into a system, a rigid educational test for the selection of leading cadres so as to make every leading cadre aware of the need for intellectual pursuits. It is equally important to generate an atmosphere where ignorance, incompetence, and unprofessionalism are regarded as disgraceful while the conscientious pursuit of learning and the courage to make innovations and contributions are honored. Because this helps cut back the number of people who worm their way into "official positions" or jobs, the quality and level of our contingent of cadres, especially the leading cadres, will then be good enough to meet the need for modernization.

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CSO: 4005/200

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DAY STUDENT SYSTEM ENCOURAGES COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

OW231148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA)--China now encourages a day student system as part of the effort to increase college enrollment, the GUANGMING DAILY reports.

Until now, nearly all schools of higher learning have provided free boarding. But this is being criticized for holding back the expansion of higher education.

Students in the cities are encouraged to live at home, leaving the dormitories to those from the countryside.

Meanwhile, the paper says, low-rent students' apartment houses have been planned.

Quoting Vice-governor Chen Mingyi of Fujian Province, the paper says all the 1,200 freshmen of this year in five colleges in Fuzhou are day students.

Most of them live in their homes in this provincial capital of Fujian. An apartment house has been built for 231 students of one teachers' college, Chen said at a meeting called by the State Education Commission.

The rent is paid by the authorities of their native places, as these students will go back and work where they come from after graduation.

Hubei Province plans to allocate three million yuan per year for students' apartment houses in the next five years.

Experience of Jianghan University in Wuhan proves that students can afford to pay boarding expenses, said Vice-governor Liang Shufeng at the conference.

All the 3,000 students of Jianghan are day students, and those who rent rooms from peasants in the city's suburbs pay a rent of three or four yuan per month, Liang said.

Twenty-eight colleges in Shaanxi Province enrolled more than 1,682 day students this year, bringing the total number of such students to 4,000, according to the paper.

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CSO: 4000/120

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JINGJI RIBAO SURVEYS BEIJING HOUSEWIVES

OW231122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1047 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA)--Most married women questioned in a recent survey in Beijing are satisfied with their rising standard of living and are looking for more ways to spend their leisure.

When asked about their spare-time occupations, many answered they wanted "to have a good sleep", "to dress myself up" and "to go window shopping".

The survey was conducted by the newspaper, ECONOMIC DAILY of nearly 200 married women in Beijing, aged from 26 to 83. They include workers, cadres, shop assistants, teachers, journalists, doctors and nurses.

The survey shows that 88.8 percent of the married women are optimistic about their families' income, and 45.5 percent have meat, eggs and vegetables in their daily meals.

Almost all families have high-grade clothes such as woolen overcoats, and 24.1 percent of the families have color t.v., refrigerators, washing machines and cassette players. More families are depositing money in banks as they save up to buy these items, the survey shows.

Most married women are seeking to improve their cultural lives. Most of them enjoy t.v. and films; 38.1 percent of the young and middle-aged married women wish to spend their spare time touring.

However, 44 of the questionnaires answered by those under 40, reflect some problems of general significance.

Seventy-five percent of these young and middle-aged women have educational levels above middle school but relatively low incomes.

Another problem is the long distance between their homes and workplaces. Some 33.3 percent spend two to three hours a day commuting, and 31 percent spend one to two hours.

On top of this, they are burdened by housework. Some 33.3 percent of them spend four to five hours a day on housework, and 35.7 percent two to three hours.

The survey also shows their desire to change their life-styles--63 percent wish for bigger apartments, 61 percent for further education, 59 percent for salary increases, and 50 percent want to be freed from heavy housework.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CHEN HUIGUANG COMMENDS UNITS ON DEMOBILIZING ARMY CADRES

HK250853 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The regional rally which had been jointly held by the Regional People's Government and the Guangxi Military District, to commend the advanced units in making arrangements for army cadres transferred to civilian work and advanced individuals among the army cadres transferred to civilian work concluded in Nanning today. (Ma Si), member of the Guangxi group for making arrangements for the army cadres transferred to civilian work and deputy director of the Regional Labor and Personnel Department, presided over today's closing ceremony. Chen Huiguang, secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, spoke at the closing ceremony. At the rally, the advanced units and advanced individuals were awarded citations and prizes. Comrade (Li Wen Xian), a representative, read the written proposal of the rally to all army cadres transferred to civilian work throughout the region.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Huiguang said: Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that making arrangements for the army cadres transferred to civilian work is work of important political significance. It has a bearing on the basic interests of our whole party, whole country, and whole nation. All units and departments must regard making arrangements for army cadres transferred to civilian work as an important task and their duty and complete it. We must carry forward the good traditions of supporting the army, cherishing the people, and uniting the army with the people. In the interests of the modernization of the PLA units and of the state's economic construction, we must try in every possible way to overcome difficulties and make good arrangements for army cadres transferred to civilian work.

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CSO: 4005/345

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN HOLDS MEETING ON CORRECTING PARTY WORK STYLE

HK240857 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] This morning, the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, and party committees and organs directly under the provincial authorities, held at the hall of the provincial military district a report meeting on correcting party workstyle. A report group for conveying experiences of correcting party workstyle delivered nine reports at the meeting, which was attended by more than 2,000 cadres of organs at provincial level.

The report group for conveying experiences of correcting party work style was formed by the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee and was approved by the Provincial Planning Committee. The group is headed by (Luo Haifan), deputy secretary of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. Members of the group include (Yang Zhaoyuan), deputy secretary of Chengzhou prefectural CPC Committee; (Zhuang Zhiyuan), CPC Committee deputy secretary of the Xiantan steel mill; (Du Xiangcheng), deputy secretary of Xiangyin County CPC Committee; (Zhou Xinqiu), chief procurator and leading party group secretary of the Xinhua County People's Procuratorate; (Zhang Jiaqing), secretary of the Hanshou County Discipline Inspection committee; and (Han Fengshan), secretary of the province's (402d) team party committee.

At this morning's report meeting, Comrades (Yang Zhaoyuan), (Zhuang Zhiyuan), (Du Xiangcheng), (Zhou Xinqiu), and (Zhang Jiaqing), introduced respectively the experiences of the Chengzhou Prefectural CPC Committee, the Xiantan Steel Mill CPC Committee, the Xiangyin County CPC Committee, the leading party group of the Xinhua County People's Procuratorate and the Hanshou County CPC Committee in seriously acting in the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. They also talked about their experiences in strengthening their revolutionary construction and correcting on a large scale party workstyle.

Liu Fushen, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting and made a speech. He said: The issue of party workstyle is a party's matter of vital importance. To correct party workstyle is a pressing need of the party members and the people. Leadership at various levels must take the lead in the work. They must set strict demands for

themselves and play an exemplary role of observing party discipline, and consciously guard against unhealthy trends. In the forthcoming year, they should enhance their vigor and make concerted efforts for realizing a further fundamental turn for the better in party workstyle and the general mood of society.

After the New Year's Day, the report group for conveying experiences in correcting party workstyle will deliver reports in various prefectures and cities.

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CSO: 4005/345

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG VISITS RURAL RECTIFICATION PERSONNEL

HK260125 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Excerpts] This morning, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong, Deputy Secretary Liu Fusheng, and Standing Committee members Sun Wensheng and Shen Ruiting went to the (Songlin) Guesthouse to see work personnel of the provincial organs who will be taking part in rural party rectification, and bid them farewell. Comrade Mao Zhiyong also made an important speech on the current situation in the province and on ideas for rural work next year.

Speaking on the province's current political and economic situation, Comrade Mao Zhiyong said that Hunan has made new progress this year in urban and rural economic reforms and in building the two civilizations. The political and economic situation is very good.

He said: Profound and historic changes have taken place in rural Hunan in recent years. As a result the current situation there is one of the best since the founding of the state. However, we must realize that the current level of rural productive forces and the degree of enrichment of the peasants are by no means high. We must view the rural situation in a truth-seeking way and provide correct guidance for rural work. This move is transferring a number of cadres to the grassroots to help with rural party rectification is aimed at enhancing the fighting strength of the grassroots party organizations in leading the masses to build the two civilizations and at bringing into still better play the vanguard and model role of the rural party members in building the two civilizations. Through party rectification, we should stimulate the progress of rural reforms, the development of the rural productive forces, the prosperity of the rural economy, and a turn for the better in party style and social mood, thus truly bringing about a new situation in building the two civilizations in the rural areas.

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CSO: 4005/345

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28 January 1986

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN CPC ISSUES VIEWS ON RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK240215 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee issued on 23 December its views on arrangements for rural party rectification. The CPC Committee has decided that the rural areas will carry out rectification in groups from this winter until Spring 1987. The party committees at all levels must attach great importance to this work, provide careful organization and guidance, and make a thorough success of rural party rectification.

In its views, the provincial CPC Committee puts forward specific demands on rectification at district and township level and at village level. The main focus at district and township level is to further eliminate the influence of leftist and other erroneous ideology, take a correct view of rural reforms, spontaneously implement the party's rural policies and principles, strive to strengthen party spirit, strictly observe party discipline, do a good job in building the leadership groups, and solve the failure of the party to manage itself properly.

At village level, the focus is on conducting deepgoing education for the party members in the party's fundamental program, thoroughly correcting unhealthy trends, seriously dealing with a very small number of party members who have made serious mistakes, and doing a good job in building the leadership groups of the village party branches.

The provincial CPC Committee points out that it is necessary to insist on education by positive example in rural party rectification and focus on improving the party members' ideological and political qualities. It is necessary to uphold the principle of solving the problems without causing chaos, and uphold the guideline of ensuring and prompting reform and economic development. It is necessary to resolutely implement the party's rural policies.

The provincial CPC Committee demands that the party committees at all levels take effective steps to strengthen leadership over rural party rectification. Secretaries of prefectural, city, and county CPC Committees must personally grasp the work and ensure its healthy development.

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CSO: 4005/345

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN CADRES TO HELP PARTY RECTIFICATION IN RURAL ORGANIZATIONS

HK260657 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Recently, the provincial CPC Committee sent more than 7,000 party member-cadres from provincial organs, as well as various prefectures and counties, to help party organizations in the rural areas do well in party rectification.

At present, some 1,000 party member-cadre of provincial organs are under training. They are studying the documents about party rectification, as well as the party's principles and policies. On 2 January, they will be sent to districts, towns and townships in 15 counties in Xiangxi autonomous prefecture; as well as Huaihua, Shaoyang and Hengyang prefectures, autonomous prefectures and cities. They will help them do well in party rectification.

The party organizations of the province's rural areas have more than 45,000 party branches and over 1.3 million party members. In order to implement the party's principles and policies toward the rural areas in a better way, to promote the building of the two civilizations, and to further promote a fundamental turn for the better in party work style and the general mood of society, it is very important that the provincial CPC Committee sends the party member-cadres to help the rural areas do well in party rectification.

On 20 December, Liu Fusheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made an important speech at a meeting of workers of provincial organs participating in the rural work of party rectification. He spoke on the significance, tasks, requirements, methods and steps of party rectification in the rural areas.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG TO STRAIGHTEN OUT SOCIAL ORDER

HK260614 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1418 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Guangzhou, 25 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The 3-day 17th Session of the 6th Guangdong People's Congress Standing Committee ended in Guangzhou this afternoon. The session adopted a "Resolution on Taking All-Round Measures to Straighten Out Social Order in an Extensive and Deep-Going Manner Throughout the Whole Province" and three local statutes.

The "Resolution" holds that it is imperative to resolutely ban prostitution, the propagation of pornographic videotapes, books, and pictures, the sale of tabloids, and gambling, and to severely punish criminals engaged in smuggling, producing, selling, and propagating pornographic materials, soliciting or pimping, harboring prostitutes, and organizing gambling.

People concerned here disclosed that in the past few years, Guangdong Province has taken all-round measures to straighten out social order, and the social order throughout the province has apparently changed for the better. However, some problems in social order have remained unsolved or have not yet been properly solved. Some new crime-inducing factors have emerged. In particular, some decadent and disgusting phenomena which had disappeared long ago have now reappeared.

The three local statutes adopted at this session are the "Provisional Regulations of Guangdong Province on the Exploitation and Management of Mineral Resources," the "Regulations of Guangdong Province on Accounting Management of Enterprises Involving Foreigners in Special Economic Zones," and the "Regulations of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone on Mortgage Loan Management."

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CSO: 4005/345

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN CPC ORDERS REVIEW OF PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK240237 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpts] According to HENAN RIBAO, the provincial CPC Committee recently decided that provincial, prefectural, and county units that have completed or basically completed party rectification must carry out a review. The committee's notice puts forward specific demands regarding the contents and methods of the review and of rectification and correction, together with the problems to be solved. It demands that a thoroughly good job be done in solving the following problems:

1. Give prominence to rectifying party style. It is necessary to carry out a universal review of this question. We should see how the party style has been corrected, whether unhealthy trends have been curbed, whether serious violations of law and discipline have been investigated and dealt with, and whether the measures taken against them were in accord with party discipline and state law and satisfied the masses. On the basis of this review, each unit should launch the masses to hold discussions and analyze the characteristics of unhealthy trends in the unit and system and propose ways of dealing with them.
2. It is necessary to tangibly strengthen ideological and political work, make a success of the party's regular ideological and organizational building, and solve the failure of the party to manage itself properly.
3. It is necessary to get a good grasp of investigating and dealing with major and important cases and strictly enforce party discipline.
4. Do a thoroughly good job in completing the task of organizational measures and be strict and earnest in purifying the organization. The current main problem is leniency in applying organizational measures and failure to set strict standards. In some cases major things are reduced to trifles and minor things are ignored. Some problems drag on without settlement. We must uphold the principle of governing the party with strictness.

The notice stresses that the party committees at all levels, especially the party committees of the prefectures, cities, and counties, and the

party groups and committees of provincial units, must assign leading comrades to grasp these tasks. Units where relatively many problems are found must make up for the missed lessons in party rectification. The upper-level party committees and the departments in charge must send people to help those units, which should strive to complete the task of making up for the missed lesson by next March.

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CSO: 4005/345

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CITES PROGRESS

HK250831 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The 18th meeting of the 6th Regional People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Nanning this morning. Gan Ku, chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending today's meeting were vice chairmen Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Shi Zhaotang, (Huang Jia), Zhao Mingjian, Gan Huaiyi, Qin Zhenwu, and Zhang Jingning; and standing committee members. Attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Wang Rongzhen, vice chairman of the Regional People's Government; (Meng Guo), president of the Regional Higher People's Court; (Fu Geng), deputy chief procurator of Regional People's Procuratorate; and responsible comrades of 46 city and county people's congress standing committees.

At this 5-day plenary meeting, the report of the Regional Economic Committee on the situation in industrial production and the quality of products throughout the region in 1985 will be hard examined, and discussed; the report by the Guangxi branch of the People's Bank of China on inspecting the giving of credit and on the control over foreign exchange will be heard, examined, and discussed; and the report by the Regional Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau on the management of industry, commerce, and the market will be heard, examined, and discussed. Appointments and removals will also be examined and discussed.

Industrial production in our region this year has developed continuously, steadily, and in an all-round way. The region's gross industrial output value by November had exceeded 11 billion yuan and been 20.44 percent more than in the same period last year.

When (He Bing), chairman of the Regional Economic Committee, made a report to the 18th meeting of the 6th Regional People's Congress Standing Committee this morning, he said: It is estimated that our region's gross industrial output value this year will be 17 percent more than last year and will catch up with the national level for the average increase. Our region's gross industrial output value by the end of October last year was 6.6 percent more than the year before last and was just equal to half of the national level for the average increase. Of the 14 main industrial departments in 13 prefectures and cities in the region, 13 have increased their industrial output value in different degrees.

Chairman (He Bing) said: By the end of November, the region's revenue had recorded an increase of 42 percent, profits and taxes increased by 38.5 percent, and profits and taxes submitted to the state were up 32.4 percent. Their increase was much bigger than the increase in industry. This was a new scene emerging in our region for the first time since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG CONVENES MEETING--The 17th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Guangzhou this morning. Today's session was presided over by Luo Tian, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. The meeting first listened to the report of Xue Yan, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the spirit of the 13th meeting of the NPC Standing Committee. The meeting will discuss the draft on interim regulations on developing and managing mineral deposits in Guangdong Province, the draft on regulations on secured loans for the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, the draft on regulations regarding enterprise accounting management in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. The meeting will also listen to the report of the provincial public security department on the province's social order. The meeting will also agree on matters of appointments and removals.
[Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Dec 85 HK] /9738

HUNAN CONFERENCE ON SMUGGLING--The first provincial joint work conference on combating smuggling, which concluded on 23 December, decided that from now on, the province should spare no effort to ban smuggling and promote an in-depth development in the province's struggle against serious economic crimes. At the conclusion session, Vice Governor Yu Haichao stressed: All government departments concerned should jointly combat smuggling. It is a very important point. So long as they make concerted efforts and all people join in the struggle against smuggling, we shall win a decisive victory in the work. In the wake of the continuous expansion of opening to the outside and invigorating the domestic economy, some lawless people at home and abroad have tried all means to practice smuggling through various channels. This year, the province's departments in charge of the work have cracked down on some cases of smuggling, but quite a large number of cases of smuggling have yet to be solved. This work conference summed up the experiences of cracking down on smuggling and discussed the province's work of cracking down on smuggling in the future. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 85 HK] /9738

CSO: 4005/345

SOUTHWEST REGION

PROVISIONAL RULES FOR ENACTMENT OF LOCAL LAWS PROMULGATED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 85 p 2

[Rules passed on 14 October 1985 by the 17th session of the standing committee of the Yunnan provincial people's congress]

[Text] 1. These rules, which are designed to strengthen the construction of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and to enforce local laws and regulations, have been enacted in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the People's Republic of China, the organic laws of the local people's congresses and local people's governments, and the actual situation of our province.

2. The local laws and regulations, which have the force of law throughout the province or in specific areas and do not contravene the constitution, the laws, and administrative regulations, are the provisions of norms passed and approved by the provincial people's congress and its standing committee in light of the true conditions and actual needs of this administrative region.

3. The local laws and regulations, vital components of China's socialist legal system which are a general binding force in this administrative region, shall be strictly observed and conscientiously enforced by all the state organizations and armed forces, all the political parties and civic bodies, all the business organization, and the citizens of all nationalities in the province or any specific administrative area.

The local people's congresses and their standing committees at all levels shall see to it that the local laws and regulations are observed and enforced in this administrative region.

4. Scope of the Local Laws and Regulations:

(1) Where a law promulgated by the National People's Congress and its standing committee requires that the rules or measures of its enforcement shall be enacted by the standing committee of the every provincial people's congress:

(2) Where a law promulgated by the National People's Congress and its standing committee does not provide for the enactment of the rules or measures of its enforcement, but where the condition of the province requires the enactment of such rules or measures for its enforcement;

(3) Where the condition of the province requires enactment by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress of rules for the enforcement of any administrative regulations promulgated by the State Council;

(4) Where no law has yet been promulgated for the implementation of the existing national policy on major political, economic, cultural, educational, scientific-technological, health, civil administration, and nationality programs and on issues affecting the rights and duties of the citizens, but where the enactment of local laws and regulations are required by the conditions of the province;

(5) Where the judicial and procuratorial work requires the enactment of local laws and regulations; and

(6) Where the enactment of local laws and regulations is required by the Kunming Municipality.

5. Content of the Local Laws and Regulations

The basic content of the local laws and regulations should include such provisions as the purpose of the legislation, the basis of the legislation, its scope of application, its basic principles, rights and duties, legal responsibilities, and its effective date.

6. Programs for the Enactment of Local Laws and Regulations

The provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, and the standing committee of the Kunming municipal people's congress each shall submit an annual plan and a long-term program for the enactment of local laws and regulations to the standing committee of the provincial people's congress.

Each special committee of the provincial people's congress shall produce an annual plan for the enactment of local laws and regulations based on the legislative programs and recommendations of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, the standing committee of the Kunming municipal people's congress, the delegates to the provincial people's congress, and members of the standing of the provincial people's congress. The legal committee shall examine them comprehensively and submit an annual plan for the enactment of local laws and regulations to the standing committee of the provincial people's congress for a final decision by its chairman's conference.

7. Drafting of the Local Laws and Regulations

The local laws and regulations for enforcing any law promulgated by the National People's Congress and its standing committee shall be drafted, according to subject matter, by the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, or the concerned special committees of the provincial people's congress.

The local laws and regulations for enforcing the administrative regulations promulgated by the State Council shall be drafted by the provincial people's government.

The local laws and regulations required by the political, economic, cultural, and other public-service sectors of the province shall be drafted by the provincial people's government. The concerned special committees of the provincial people's congress may take charge of the drafting if it is so decided by the chairman's conference of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress.

The local laws and regulations relating to judicial and procuratorial work shall be drafted by the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate.

The local laws and regulations required by the Kunming Municipality shall be drafted by the standing committee of the Kunming municipal people's congress.

The agencies which draft the local laws and regulations shall conduct thorough investigations and research, seek the opinions of the concerned communities, departments, specialists, and scholars, and coordinate the views of the sectors concerned.

8. Introduction of Local Laws and Regulations

(1) Each special committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's the provincial people's procuratorate, or members (five or more) of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress may introduce to the standing committee of the provincial people's congress proposed local laws and regulations which are within the committee's jurisdiction.

The proposed local laws and regulations introduced by the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court, or the provincial people's procuratorate shall first be passed by the provincial governor's conference, the conference of justices, or the conference of procurators before they are signed and officially communicated by the governor, the president of the court, or the chief procurator.

Drafts of local laws and regulations introduced by the standing committee of the Kunming municipal people's congress to the standing committee of the provincial people's congress shall be passed and officially communicated by the said standing committee.

(2) The proposed local laws and regulations introduced to the standing committee of the provincial people's congress shall be accompanied by the draft with explanations and related data.

9. Deliberations on Proposed Local Laws and Regulations

(1) The proposed local laws and regulations introduced to the standing committee of the provincial people's congress shall be discussed first by the concerned special committees of the provincial people's congress. They shall report on the outcome of their deliberations for the chairman's conference to decide whether to submit the proposal to the standing committee for deliberation or to recommend that the standing committee submit it to the provincial people's congress for deliberation.

The special committees of the provincial people's congress which deliberate on the proposed local laws and regulations should seek the opinions of the concerned provincial departments, the standing committees of the people's congresses of the autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, and cities, and the local liaison offices of the local people's congresses. They should also provide the members of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress with drafts of local laws and regulations with explanations. The legal committee of the provincial people's congress shall provide the special committees which review the drafts of the local laws and regulations with its opinion on whether they comply with the constitution, the laws, the administrative regulations, and other local regulations of the province and whether they meet the standardization requirement.

Once a proposal on local laws and regulations is placed on the agenda of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the responsible person or his representative of the department which introduced it shall explain the draft before the standing committee. The special committees of the provincial people's congress shall report on the results of their deliberations on the proposal and produce the required data relating to the draft.

(2) In the case of a major proposal on local laws and regulations, the chairman's conference may decide to submit the draft to a meeting of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress for preliminary deliberation and then refer it to the special committee concerned or the department which prepared the draft for revisions and a report on the results before it is submitted to a subsequent or later meeting of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress for deliberation and passage. It may decide to submit it to the provincial people's congress for deliberation and enactment.

(3) Before the standing committee of the provincial people's congress votes on the proposed local laws and regulations submitted to it for decision, the deliberation on the said proposal shall terminate when the unit or individual proposing it asks to withdraw it.

10. Passage and Approval of Local Laws and Regulations

The standing committee of the provincial people's congress shall vote by raising hands on the proposal on local laws and regulations it had examined and discussed. A majority of its entire membership shall be required to pass or approve it.

The local laws and regulations specified in sections (1), (2), (4), and (6) above of these rules shall require passage by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress while those specified in section (3) shall require its approval.

11. Promulgation of Local Laws and Regulations

(1) The standing committee of the provincial people's congress shall promulgate the local laws and regulations it has passed by proclamation or resolution. The local laws and regulations proposed by the provincial people's government and approved by the provincial people's congress shall be promulgated by the provincial people's government by means of notification or any other form of written communication.

(2) The promulgated local laws and regulations shall be published in the journal of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and in YUNNAN RIBAO.

(3) The local laws and regulations may take effect on the day of its promulgation or on a specified day if more time is required to make preparations.

12. Recording of Local Laws and Regulations

The local laws and regulations enacted by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress shall be reported to the standing committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council for record.

13. Revisions, Supplements, and Abrogations of Local Laws and Regulations

The local laws and regulations already promulgated may be revised, supplemented, or abrogated by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress upon written request by the department which had submitted the draft if the revisions, supplements, or abrogations are deemed necessary by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress or the department which had submitted the draft.

The revisions, supplements, or abrogations of the local laws and regulations shall be governed by the procedures of their enactment.

14. Interpretation of Local Laws and Regulations

The committee of the provincial people's congress shall provide interpretations of the local laws and regulations when the text of the provisions requires further clarification. The appropriate departments of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's, the provincial people's procuratorate, and the standing committee of the Kunming municipal people's congress shall provide interpretations on the actual application of the local laws and regulations.

15. The people's congress of an autonomous prefecture or autonomous county may, in view of its unique political, economic, and cultural requirements, enact regulations for the exercise of autonomy or special regulations which take effect upon approval by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and are reported by the said standing committee to the standing committee of the National People's Congress for the record.

The procedure for the standing committee of the provincial people's congress to approve and interpret the regulations for the exercise of autonomy and the special regulations of an autonomous prefecture or autonomous county shall be governed by the provisions of Articles 8, 9, 10, 13, and 14 of these rules. The regulations for the exercise of autonomy and the special regulations approved by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress shall be promulgated by the standing committee of the people's congress of the said autonomous prefecture or autonomous county by means of proclamation.

16. These rules shall take effect on the day of promulgation.

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CSO: 4005/200

NORTH REGION

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI VISITS HEBEI MEDICAL COLLEGE

SK200438 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Over the past few days, several responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's government, various departments at the provincial level, and Shijiazhuang City, including Xing Chongzhi, Zhang Shuguang, and Xie Feng, have respectively gone down to various universities and colleges in the province's capital to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the December 9th Movement together with teachers and students. During the visits, these responsible comrades have encouraged students to carry forward the glorious tradition of the December 9th Movement, to become professional through assiduous study, and to foster a new generation of persons who are professionally trained, ideologically advanced, and healthy.

On the afternoon of 8 December, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, visited the Hebei Medical College. After participating in the commemorative activities, he held discussions with teachers and students. During the discussion, he turned a ready ear to the views of students and teachers on teaching, scientific research, and living standards, offered advice, and presented ways to help the college ease the shortage of laboratory instruments and materials and solve the problem regarding offering a second class. He said: The provincial CPC Committee is now exploring a way to improve the province's educational level and teaching conditions. Yet there are still many difficulties that need to be overcome, and it is impossible for us to overcome all of them overnight. This demands our continuous hard work. Plain living and hard struggle are needed in construction, but they are needed all the more in study.

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CSO: 4005/366

NORTH REGION

ZHOU HUI ADDRESSES SPORTS AWARD CEREMONY

SK290535 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] On the morning of 27 December, Zhou Hui, secretary of the autonomous regional CPC Committee, and Zhao Zhihong, vice chairman of the regional people's government, presented citations to the 200 athletes and 50 coaches who had made notable accomplishments in achieving the great leap forward in national or regional sports. The commendation meeting was sponsored by the regional physical culture and sports committee to honor the outstanding athletes emerging in 1985 and to discuss mobilizing the people throughout the region to prepare well for the sixth national games.

In 1985, our region's athletes won four gold medals in international games, two silver medals, and three bronze medals. Also, 2 athletes broke 3 national records on 3 occasions; 45 athletes and 12 teams broke 61 regional records on 95 occasions; and 23 athletes reached the standard of top-notch players. In the national games, they won 66 gold medals, 40 silver medals, and 46 bronze medals; 96 athletes took a high place; 53 athletes won spiritual prizes; and 9 teams won spiritual prizes on 12 occasions. This year our region topped the previous record in winning gold medals.

At the commendation meeting, Comrade Zhou Hui delivered an ebullient speech in which he ardently extended congratulations to the athletes and coaches for their outstanding achievements and conveyed appreciation for their contributions to national and regional sports. He stated: The foundation of the regional sports circle is firm. However, athletes and personnel on this front should aim high and set targets of achievement and overall plans to make a concerted effort to advance the work of regional sports as soon as possible.

In his speech, Comrade Zhou Hui also proposed that our region establish a leading organ to take charge of preparing for the sixth national games in order to carry out training in a down-to-earth manner, to build spiritual civilization in the sports circle, and to strive to score good achievements in the national games.

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CSO: 4005/367

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS RALLY OF CADRES ON WORK STYLE

Bu He Attends

SK210601 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] On the morning of 19 December, the regional CPC Committee held a rally of party-member cadres of organs directly under the region to relay and study ways of implementing the circular on solving some serious problems in the current work style of organs issued by the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. Leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, including Bu He, Qian Fenyong, and Tian Congming, attended and addressed the rally. They urged party and government organs at all levels to resolutely and conscientiously implement the circular of the central authorities and their series of directives on correcting all unhealthy trends, to carry out the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, to earnestly improve the work style of organs in line with the actual conditions of the region, and to eliminate all corrupt phenomena in order to ensure that the principle and policy of reform, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy proceed smoothly along a correct track.

(Han Wengui), deputy secretary of the regional Discipline Inspection Commission, relayed the circular of the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and the circular issued by the General Offices of the regional CPC Committee and government on the implementation of the circular of the central authorities. More than 1,000 people attended the rally. They were members of the party leading groups of the various departments, committees, offices, and bureaus of the organs directly under the region; leaders of the discipline inspection groups; and CPC Committee secretaries of the organs.

Tian Congming Speaks

SK230646 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] In his speech at the regional rally of party-member cadres of organs directly under the region, Tian Congming, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, pointed out that the circular of the General Offices

of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council has been issued in a timely manner. It reflects the desire and demands of the broad masses of party members and the cadres of various nationalities. We should resolutely implement it.

Tian Congming said: The problems pointed out in the central circular also exist in our region, to varying degrees. The central authorities' efforts to stress and regard these problems as corruption conform to the reality, because these problems seriously deviate from the wishes of the broad masses of people, run counter to their fundamental interests, damage the image of the party and the people among the masses, and sap the will of the people. They also affect the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the implementation of a series of principles and policies concerning reform, opening to the outside world and invigorating the economy, and the progress in the economic construction and the building of the two civilizations.

Tian Congming said: Unhealthy trends usually hide themselves under the banner of reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy or firmly grapple with the practice of further emancipating thinking which we have been stressing. For this reason, we must understand them sober-mindedly. We must first of all resolutely check the problems in the six fields which are mentioned in the circular and by no means should we seize on an incident to exaggerate matters. Then we should conscientiously sort out the problems one by one in accordance with the policy stipulations. In the course of sorting out problems, we should strictly act in accordance with facts and the limits of policy stipulations in order to gradually achieve the goal of checking unhealthy trends and guarantee the normal development of reform.

He called for eliminating the defects in the management system by putting a halt to corruption in the work style of organs in order to educate the broad masses of cadres and the people. The majority of the people will be educated through dealing blows to a small number of evil persons who have seriously violated the law and discipline.

Tian Congming called on the organs directly under the region and the leading cadres at all levels to play a vanguard role. All organs should begin the work on their own initiative, make specific arrangements, carry out the work of eliminating corruption in a timely manner, and through such work, enable all fields of work in the region to achieve great improvements and to advance forward unceasingly.

Qian Fenyong Speaks

SK230555 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] In his speech to the regional rally of party-member cadres of organs directly under the region, Qian Fenyong, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, called on the party and government organs at

all levels to pay great attention to eliminating corruption in the work style of organs. He said: The central circular is a major measure for achieving fundamental improvements in party style throughout the country. We are urged not to adopt a wait-and-see attitude and not to allow the unhealthy trends to spread unchecked in order to guarantee the interests of the party and the people. We should be resolute in conscientiously checking malpractices. The organs directly under the region are the leading organs of the region. Whether they have taken effective actions to check unhealthy trends and to eliminate corruption and whether they have adopted effective measures have greatly affected the various leagues, cities, banners, and counties, and played a crucial part in rectifying party style in the region.

Qian Fenyong said: Eliminating corruption is not a general relay or a study of documents or a general work. Genuine efforts are needed to eliminate one by one the problems in the six fields pointed out in the central circular. The regional party and government organs and the party and government organs at all levels should first conscientiously sort out their own problems and check the hidden problems. Of course, the serious and prominent cases in the grass-roots levels must also be sorted out and important problems must be reported to the higher levels for instructions in a timely manner.

He called on the various departments, commissions, and bureaus of the organs directly under the region not to adopt a wait-and-see attitude but to conscientiously implement the circular of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in line with the situation of their own units. All corruption regardless of whether it is linked by close relations or has a behind-the-scenes backing must be resolutely checked. He called on the party organizations at all levels to display their role as a fighting bastion in the course of checking corruption.

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CSO: 4005/367

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL SECRETARY SPEAKS AT MEMORIAL CEREMONY

SK221004 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 21 December at the auditorium of Hohhot's Daqingshan cemetery for revolutionaries, which was filled with a solemn silence, the regional party and government leaders as well as the people of various nationalities, with a deep feeling of grief, held a solemn ceremony to bury the cinerary urn for Comrade Zhang Pengtu, a long-tested and loyal communist fighter, a fine member of the CPC, and a fine cadre of the party.

Comrade Zhang Pengtu died on 11 December in Hohhot at the age of 72. He had been vice chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee.

Those attending and sending wreaths to the ceremony were Zhou Hui, Bu He, Qian Fenyong, Tian Comgming, Wu En, Xu Longren, Zhou Rongchang, Ma Zhenduo, Wen Jing, Lin Weiran, Shen Xinfia, Li Binsan, Han Feng, Qi Junshan, Li Wenjing, Li Wen, Hao Xiushan, Seyinbayaaer, Butegeqi, Hu Zhongda, Zhao Zhihong, (Zhang Chenghai), Zhang Fenglin, Shi Shengrong, Chen Bingyu, Han Ming, Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi, Yun Zhaoguang, Wang Linzhong; Han Wengui and (Ba Shijie), deputy secretaries of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; Kong Fei, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee; (Zhang Jingxian), vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress; (Wen Bogao), former deputy director of the (?mass work) department of the Beijing Military Region; and Comrades Zhang Rugang, Gao Zengpei, Zhao Zhanshan, Peng Sike, Wang Jiangong, Qi Yongcun, Han Shijin, (Duhuerzhabu), and (Ma Yafu), veteran comrades who have worked in the autonomous region for a long time. Other sending wreaths were Xi Zhongxun, Liu Lantao, Ma Wenrui, Qiang Xiaochu, Wang Enmao, Wang Feng, (Wang Chongru), You Taizhong, Zhang Dazhi, Bai Dongcai, Cao Ying, Liu Jingfan, (Li Jiantong), Bai Rubing, Huang Luobin, Chi Biqing, Ting Mao, Li Gui, Liu Guiqian, Yun Shiying, Guo Hongtao, Peng Mengyu, Bai Chengming, Hou Yong, (Huang Jingbo), Jiang Yi, Wu Lan, (Xie Huaibing), (Wu Daifeng), Wang Shitai, Liu Zhen, (Zhao Yimin), An Zhiwen, (Ma Ruisheng), He Jinnian, Jiao Shanmin, Batubagen, Cai Ying, Li Xiangyi, Wang Duo, Ke Ligeng, (Shi Rulin), (Zhou Ji), (Cheng Fengtao), Sun Lanfeng, Zhou Beifeng, He Yao, Chao Luomeng, Alatanauqier, Liu Zuohui, Bai Junqing, Liu Yiyuan,

Wu Ligeng, Baoyanbatu, Yang Dalai, Kui Bi, Wang Yilun, Wang Zaitian, Liang Yiming, (Zhang Jixian), (Lin Yuncheng), (Wu Guanglong), (Wu Jiqin), and (Qiao Beiquo).

The ceremony was officiated by Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the region. Zhou Hui, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, gave a eulogy. After giving a brief account of the life of Comrade Zhang Pengtu, he said: When mourning for Comrade Zhang Pengtu, we should firmly believe in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, foster lofty communist ideals, uphold party spirit and principles, and safeguard the unity and the unification of the party as he did. We should learn from his revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly and unswervingly all his life, his spirit of dedication to the communist cause, his party spirit and principles of giving no thought to personal gains and losses, fame, and position, his noble communist characters, his exemplary role in actively promoting the succession of the old by the new members of the regional party and government leading bodies in the interest of the party and the people, his exemplary deeds in supporting and cherishing young and middle-aged cadres, his way of thinking and leadership of seeking truth from facts persistently and proceeding from reality in doing everything, and his noble character and sentiment of working selflessly for the revolutionary cause of the party and the people. Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the regional CPC Committee, we should unite as one, arouse our spirit, and exert concerted efforts to build a united, prosperous, and civilized Nei Monggol.

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NORTH REGION

TIAN CONGMING SPEAKS AT ORGANS' CPC CONGRESS

SK170815 Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] In his speech at the Fifth Congress of the CPC Committee of the organs directly under the region, Tian Congming, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, called on the party organizations of the organs to, closely in line with the central tasks of the party, further enhance the party's ideological construction and fully utilize the party's real advantages in an effort to ensure smooth progress of reform and development.

Comrade Tian Congming pointed out: The grassroots party organizations should unwaveringly and extensively conduct the education on ideals, discipline, and party spirit, and guard against, overcome, and correct the corrosive influence of feudal, bourgeois, and nonproletarian ideas. We must clearly understand the difficulties and the complex nature of party affairs under the new situation in which we carry out the policy of enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world. The organs should both adhere to principles and stress working out proper methods, make specific analysis of specific problems, and be devoted to carrying out party affairs through scientific plans.

Comrade Tian Congming called on the organs' workers in charge of party affairs to conscientiously attend to self-development in order to create a new situation in the organs' party affairs. He said: Along with the ceaseless development of reform, the workers in charge of party affairs, particularly leading cadres, should correctly handle the relation between the interests of the whole and those of the individuals. We must not fear any dangers but should bravely straighten up to strive for the party's cause and people's interests. In particular, we must be sober-minded, think independently, and adhere to party spirit when we face obstructions while carrying out our work. We should persistently carry forward the workstyle of establishing close ties with the masses and going deep into reality.

With regard to the issue of how to strengthen the organs' party affairs, Comrade Tian Congming said: On one hand, the leading party groups of all departments and bureaus should support the comrades of the organs in charge of party affairs; on the other hand, the comrades in charge of party affairs should conscientiously study in order to continue to improve

the quality of their ideology and professional ability. We must focus our responsibility on thoroughly accomplishing the work within our functions and powers. We must take the lead in seeking unity, particularly the unity among leading bodies and among leading cadres; adhere to principles and place stress on party spirit; set strict demands on ourselves; become one with the masses; be the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comforts; not involve ourselves in affairs in violation of the party's policies; and bring into full play the exemplary vanguard role of Communist Party members.

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NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL: FIFTH CONGRESS OF REGIONAL ORGANS OPENS

SK130517 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The fifth congress of the organs directly under the regional CPC Committee opened in Hohhot on the morning of 12 December. The basic task of this congress is to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, to unify ideology and understanding, to promote democracy, to pool the wisdom of all, and to discuss and decide on the tasks of the grassroots party organizations of the organs directly under the regional CPC Committee in the next few years.

Attending the congress are 306 delegates. During the congress, they will examine and discuss the work report of the CPC Committee Standing Committee of the organs directly under the regional CPC Committee, the work report of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Committee of the organs, and make relevant resolutions. In addition, they will elect the fifth CPC Committee of the regional CPC Committee organs, and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the organs.

Attending the opening ceremony were Tian Congming, Zhou Rongchang, Shi Shengrong, and (Han Minggui). (Fan Bin), deputy secretary of the CPC Committee of the organs directly under the regional CPC Committee, delivered a report at the opening ceremony entitled "Strengthen the Party-Building of Organs, Display the Real Superiority of the Party, and Ensure the Smooth Progress in Reform and Construction."

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NORTH REGION

OFFICIAL GIVES PARTY LECTURE TO COLLEGE STUDENTS

SK160607 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] On the evening of 11 December, Zhao Zhihong, vice chairman of the region, was invited to give a party lecture to party members and activists of the students' sparetime party school under the Nei Monggol Teachers' University.

The students reflected that the party lecture given by Comrade Zhao Zhihong was vivid and specific and explained the profound in simple terms. It not only solved many problems in their ideology, but also further facilitated the flow of thinking between the students and the leading comrades.

In his party lecture entitled "Informal Discussion on the Current Situation," Comrade Zhao Zhihong gave his own opinions on the current situation, commodity prices, and ways to approach the evil trends. In his party lecture which lasted for 80 minutes, Zhao Zhihong, instead of reading the manuscript, convincingly explained the related questions with the current cases, in line with his personal experiences.

With regard to the current situation he said: The current regional situation as well as national situation are the best since the founding of the PRC. We must affirm it. Problems do exist, but they are, not critical. By citing numerous facts, he enlightened the students on correctly approaching the current situation.

With regard to the reform of the price structure, Zhao Zhihong said: Reforming the price structure constitutes a major policy decision of the state, and has a decisive significance to the vigorous development of our economy and to the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics. This must not be changed. The protracted implementation of the unified prices in the past has led to the failure in drawing a distinction between efficiency and inefficiency and between quality and poor-quality products, thus seriously hampering the economic development and weakening the vitality of enterprises. Therefore, without the reform of the price structure, we can do nothing. Zhao Zhihong said: In reforming the price structures, there will be price fluctuations, with some commodity prices going up and some declining. This is a normal phenomenon, as well as a

reflection that the law of value affects market supply and demand. He said: We must notice that there are some actual problems in this regard which have exerted some influence on the people's daily life. This is mainly because of our failure in understanding the planned commodity economy and in management. But these problems can be gradually solved through our efforts. In sum, excluding the price increase factor, the people's living standards have been improved remarkably year after year during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

Speaking of how to approach the evil trends existing in the party and society, Zhao Zhihong said: At present, unhealthy trends in some units and individuals are actually very serious. But this is not the main trend of our party and our society. The masses complain of evil trends, and our party resolutely opposes them and is waging a struggle against them. Therefore, we will certainly effect a turn for the better in party style. Zhao Zhihong encouraged the students to foster the idea of waging a struggle against evil trends in a protracted manner and style to become qualified party members.

After the party lecture, Zhao Zhihong chatted with some students and answered their questions.

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NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CIRCULAR CALLS FOR ELIMINATING CORRUPTION

SK200622 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The general offices of the regional CPC Committee and government recently issued a circular calling on the party and government organs at all levels to conscientiously implement the circular jointly issued by the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on solving some serious problems that have appeared regarding the work-style of party and government organs, to realistically improve the work-style of such organs, and to eliminate all corruptive phenomena.

The circular points out: Over the past few years, under the correct guidance of the CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels throughout the region have conscientiously implemented a series of principles and policies defined since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; carried out a comprehensive economic structural reform starting from the rural and pastoral areas, gradually moving its focus to the urban areas; and has witnessed a good economic trend which is marked by a steady, sustained and coordinated growth. The situation has been good in general.

Since party rectification in particular, the party and government organs at all levels and the broad masses of party members and cadres have persisted in grasping the two civilizations simultaneously. While vigorously carrying out reform and their professional work, they have taken the lead in rectifying party style, improving their workstyle, and checking all sorts of unhealthy trends, thus enabling the region's party style to be gradually improved and helping in maintaining closer ties between the party members and the masses.

However, we should note that the several corruptive phenomena pointed out in the circular jointly issued by the general offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council regarding the workstyle problems of the party and government organs also exist in our region in varying degrees. Some are fairly serious. These problems have harmed the prestige of the party and the government among the masses; corrupted the party style and social values; obstructed the smooth progress of reform and the four modernizations construction; and weakened the

confidence of the people and the masses in reform and the four modernizations. It should be pointed out that these problems are mainly caused by the slack efforts of some party and government organs and the party-member cadres in conscientiously studying, grasping, and implementing the directives and decisions of the CPC Central Committee and the CPC committees at the higher levels. All people should pay great attention to this.

In order to resolutely check the current existing unhealthy trends and to realistically solve the serious problems concerning the workstyle of the party and government organs, the regional CPC Committee and government called on the party and government organs at all levels and the broad masses of party-member cadres to proceed from the reality of their own localities and units, and to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the circular jointly issued by the two General Offices of the central authorities.

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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN MUNICIPAL EDUCATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE HELD

SK180425 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpts] "Developing education is an emergency measure for solving the current problem of the acute shortage of competent personnel as well as a matter of vital and lasting importance in building and making the country prosperous. Our comrades should have such foresight and sagacity." This was a part of the summing-up speech given by Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor, at the municipal educational work conference held on yesterday afternoon.

Tan Shaowen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, presided over yesterday's conference. Among those present at the conference were Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Nei Bichu, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and vice mayor; Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Yan Dakai, member of the Central Advisory Commission staying in Tianjin; and Yang Haibo, vice minister of the State Education Commission.

Other municipal leading comrades attending the conference were Yang Jingheng, Wang Xudong, Ji Zhenghui, He Guomo, Chen Yiyi, Zhang Dinghua, Zheng Guozhong, Bai Hualing, Xing Yanzi, Zhang Lichang, Lan Baojing, Hao Tianyi, Wang Peiren, Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Liu Zenghui, Xu Ming, Yang Jianbai, Han Tianyao, Shi Jian, Yao Jun, Lu Xuezheng, Li Changxing, Mao Changwu, Xiao Yuan, Zhao Jinsheng, Zhou Ru, Huang Yusheng, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, Chen Ruyu, Liao Canhui, Tan Songping, Zheng Wantong, and Huang Yanzhi.

Also attending were some veteran comrades including Liu Gang, Lu Da, and Li Shusen.

The conference will be concluded after today's group discussions.

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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN RIBAO EDITORIAL DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

SK270608 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Stress Education to Develop the Country"]

[Excerpts] The Tianjin Municipal educational work conference sponsored by the municipal CPC Committee and government concluded successfully. It was the first municipal conference attended by educational workers of various categories at various levels since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee's decision on educational reform, the conference defined the fighting goal of building Tianjin into a city with advanced education, drew up the grand blueprint for reform and development of the municipality's education for the next few years, and formulated a series of policies and measures. This indicated that the development of the municipality's education has entered a new stage. We extend our warm congratulations on the success of this conference.

The education of today is a productive force of tomorrow. Modern economic development increasingly depends on scientific and technological advancement, and the improvement of the knowledge and technological competence of laborers. In building our municipality into an industrial city with an open economy and advanced technology, and into an economic center with various functions, the greatest difficulty we are facing is a lack of qualified personnel at various levels and of various specialities. According to statistical data, the number of scientific and technical personnel is only 2.33 percent of the total population of the municipality, the educational and technical levels of the workers contingents are rather low, 70 percent of our workers are still at the primary levels, and there is still a large gap between the capacity of the schools of various categories in training personnel and the actual needs. Such a situation restricts, to a serious extent, the improvement of the competence and economic results of enterprises, imports, mastery and application of advanced foreign technologies, and the development of the municipality's economic construction. From this, we can see that promoting education is not only an emergency measure to solve the current acute shortage of personnel but also a plan of vital and lasting importance for building the country and ensuring its prosperity. Every

leading comrade should have such foresight and sagacity, and attach great importance to and exert real efforts in developing education.

The CPC Central Committee has repeatedly stressed the important position and functions of education in the building of the two civilizations, and has explained this very thoroughly. Central leading comrades have pointed out that whether or not a leading person stresses education should be taken as one of the criteria for deciding whether or not he is mature and has foresight. We are pleased to note that more and more leading persons have begun to have a clearer understanding of this. Some enterprise leaders have said: "Supporting education is aimed not only at digging channels and supplying water for education, but also at opening up ways of training personnel for enterprises." Such remarks are very much to the point. However, we should also note that there are still some comrades who regard the work of supporting education as a sporadic work not included in their duties. They are not very voluntary and willing in carrying out the work. There are still a small number of persons who have not recovered from the chronic and stubborn disease of despising education and talented people and knowing only money but not talented people. This shows that solving the problems regarding understanding of the strategic position and functions of education remains an arduous task. We cannot expect to solve the problems regarding understanding merely by holding a meeting or issuing a document. We should still enhance our understanding of the social functions of education through practice.

The conference discussed and formulated the plans for Tianjin's educational reform and development. Our future tasks are to organize forces meticulously to carry out the work, and realize, step by step, the various goals of educational reform as set forth in the decision of the CPC Central Committee. This calls for extremely great efforts by the whole party and the whole society. Moreover, leading persons at various levels and the masses of educational workers on the educational front also shoulder unshirkable tasks for this because it is primarily they who will fulfill the arduous tasks of educational reform, because it is through their diligent labor that qualified personnel urgently needed in the four modernizations will be trained, and because it is through their practice and exploration that the question of how education should better serve socialist construction will be answered. At present, the educational front of Tianjin is experiencing an unprecedented good situation. We have every reason to feel confident in Tianjin's educational development. As long as we rouse our spirit, are keen in reform, exert concerted efforts, and unite as one in fighting, we will certainly be able to realize the grand goal of building Tianjin into a city with advanced education.

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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN FORUM ON IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

SK120154 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Yesterday, the organization department and the united front work department of the municipal CPC Committee held a joint forum on Tianjin's implementation of the policy on intellectuals. At the forum, the Bohai Petroleum Company, the CPC Committee of the Second Machinery Bureau, and the CPC Committee of the Planning Bureau introduced their measures for and experiences in implementing the policy on intellectuals, solving the problems left over by history, and successfully doing the work directed to intellectuals. The forum relayed the guidelines of the national work conference on implementation of the policy on intellectuals, and worked out the tasks for the municipality to implement the policy in the next step.

Tan Shaowen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, attended and addressed the forum. Wang Xudong, standing committee member and organization department director of the municipal CPC Committee, and Li Qin, director of the united front work department of the municipal CPC Committee, attended and presided over the forum.

In line with the guidelines of the central directives and the demand of the municipal CPC Committee, our municipal has done a great amount of work in implementing the policy on intellectuals and strengthening their work concerning intellectuals over the past few years. On several occasions, we held meetings on implementing the policy on intellectuals, and examined how this policy was carried out. Through this work, we not only publicized the party's policies, enhanced the people's understanding of the position and role of intellectuals in the four modernizations drive, but also effectively promoted the in-depth implementation of the policy on intellectuals. We should clearly note that, despite our efforts, the tasks to implement this policy have not been fulfilled, and there are some problems pending our proper solution. We should exert great efforts to solve the problems conscientiously one by one. At present we should emphasize the following work. Pending framed-up, wrong, and unjust cases left over from the past should be listed, and specialized personnel should be organized to reexamine them and make correct verdicts on them as soon as possible. Personnel files should be checked conscientiously. No innocent family members or children of

those who committed mistakes or crimes, either at present or in the past, should be implicated in the cases. [passage indistinct] We should earnestly carry out the party policy of treating intellectuals equally in their political life, using them boldly in our work, and showing concern for and taking care of their lives. We should actively recruit fine intellectuals who meet the requirements for party members into the party, and promote fine intellectuals who meet the four requirements for cadres to leading posts at various levels when we carry out normal leading body readjustment. The problems of intellectuals doing the work in which they are not specialized or not being properly used should be further solved, and efforts should be made to facilitate the rational flow of qualified personnel. We should continue to train intellectuals politically and professionally and help them get rid of the worries about their lives. After all the situations concerning intellectuals are clarified, we should map out an overall plan for the work concerning intellectuals.

In his speech, Tan Shaowen offered some opinions on ways of implementing the policy on intellectuals in the next step. He said: CPC committees' attention and strengthened leadership are the key to a success in this work; continuous efforts to enhance their understanding are the prerequisite; restoration and strengthening of the organs in charge of the implementation of the policy are the organizational guarantee; and the efforts to intensify analysis and study and deal with cases differently according to different situations are the important measures to solve longstanding, big, and difficult problems. We should exert concerted efforts, intensify investigations and study, conduct meticulous and painstaking ideological and political work, and race against time to carry out the work concerning the implementation of the policy on intellectuals successfully in line with the demands of the central authorities.

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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN HOLDS MEETING ON IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

SK090355 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] The CPC Committee of the municipal-level organs and the municipal Party Rectification Office jointly held a meeting yesterday, calling on the leading organs of the municipal-level party and government departments to maintain and promote the party's good traditions and workstyle and to set examples for party organizations and the people throughout the municipality.

This meeting was held to mainly study ways to further rectify party style. It mobilized the municipal-level organs to deeply conduct education on party spirit, style, and discipline and worked out plans for them. At present, most units under the municipal-level organs have completed the first stage of party rectification. In order to consolidate the achievements in party rectification, the party organizations of these units have done much in conducting education on party spirit, style, and discipline and in rectifying party style and have scored pronounced achievements. Party organizations at all levels have enhanced their understanding of the necessity of strengthening party style under the situation of reform and opening to the outside world. The broad masses of party-member cadres have found out where they are lagging behind in their thinking and action through education on ideals and discipline, and have strengthened their conviction of dedicating their whole lives to the communist cause.

The CPC Committee of the municipal-level organs held that although the party rectification work of the organs has been completed, their tasks of further rectifying party style have not yet been finished. They should review their past achievements and should continue to consolidate and develop their party rectification achievements.

To this end, the CPC Committee of the municipal-level organs decided that from now until the first quarter of next year efforts should be made to conduct education on party spirit, style, and discipline among all party members of the municipal-level organs. In the course of conducting such education, we should persist in conducting positive education and self-education. The leaders at all levels should assume responsibility, grasp the work of their own levels, and have the courage to grasp and check unhealthy trends.

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NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL OFFICIAL ADDRESSES MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK271350 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] At a recent meeting of responsible persons of the party rectification offices of the leading party groups of some departments and bureaus, Shi Shengrong, deputy director of the party rectification office of the regional CPC Committee, called for thoroughly and successively winding up the second-stage party rectification work of the organs directly under the region.

Shi Shengrong said: In order to successfully wind up the second-stage party rectification work of the organs directly under the region, leading party groups of the responsible departments and bureaus should, first of all, strengthen their leadership over the work among lower-level units, clearly share the work on a responsibility basis among their members, assign specialized persons to grasp the work only for a fixed time, and make efforts to ensure the fulfillment of the party rectification work among all lower-level units. We must pay attention to eliminating the tendencies of hastily winding up the work in a mechanical way. The units that fail to catch up with the requirements for winding up the second-stage party rectification must not turn to the next phase of the party rectification work. Efforts must be made to conscientiously review the party rectification work.

The units that have basically finished the registration of party members and entered or are entering the summing-up phase should generally review their party rectification work. They should concentrate on attending to the issue in three fields: First, they should continue to attend to the education on party spirit and pay attention to the ideological and political work. Second, they should make up their minds to conscientiously correct unhealthy practices and pay special attention to solving the serious problems concerning bureaucracy and the problems concerning taking advantage of functions to seek private gains. In line with actual conditions, they should eliminate various kinds of corrosive work styles. Third, they should focus on examining the situation of solving the problems left over by party rectification.

Shi Shengrong also called on the second-stage party rectification units to successively sum up and examine the party rectification work, to implement the planned measures for consolidating and developing the achievements in party rectification, and to continue to attend to the work of checking the three categories of persons.

NORTH REGION

FIFTH CONGRESS OF REGIONAL ORGANS' CPC COMMITTEE ENDS

SK170220 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] After having accomplished all tasks, the Fifth Congress of the CPC Committees of organs directly under the region concluded on the afternoon of 14 December. Attending the congress were Qian Fengyong, Tian Congming, Li Xiangyi, Zhou Beifeng, Shi Shengrong, and Han Wengui. On behalf of the regional CPC Committee, Comrade Qian Fen Yong delivered a speech. He called on the party organizations of the organs at all levels to conscientiously implement the circular on eliminating the organs' corrupt work style issued by the offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. In accordance with the actual conditions of the region and the organs, Comrade Tian Congming set forth specific requirements and expectations on how to achieve the party's work.

The congress called on all party members of the organs directly under the region to continue holding high the banner of unity and development, to persistently conduct reform, to keep forging ahead, and to strive to fulfill the tasks assigned by the CPC Central Committee and the regional CPC Committee, in order to realize the Seventh 5-Year Plan and build China into a modern, powerful socialist country. The congress also adopted the work report of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the organs and worked out relevant policy decisions, calling on all party members of the grassroots party organizations and discipline inspection departments of the organs to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates; to strengthen the discipline inspection work; to extensively launch education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline; to correct party style; and to resolutely correct and guard against various unhealthy practices so as to ensure a smooth progress in the restructuring of economy and of the four modernizations.

After full deliberations and discussions, the congress democratically elected the fifth CPC Committee of the organs and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the organs. Tian Congming was elected secretary of the CPC Committee of the organs and (Wang Dexin), secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the organs.

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NORTH REGION

IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY STANDARDS STRESSED

Hohhot DANG DE JIAOYU [PARTY EDUCATION] in Chinese No 10, 1 Oct 85 pp 20-23

[Article by Fan Ping [5400 1627]: "Adhere to Communist Party Member Standards"]

[Text] Our party has always stressed adherence to party standards for members and the raising of the quality of party members. As early as 1939 Comrade Chen Yun discussed the question incisively and systematically in the article, "How To Be a Communist Party Member." After the establishment of the PRC, the party suggested eight requirements regarding standards for members. In his report on amending the party constitution made at the Eighth CPC Party Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping spoke on the new challenges facing the party and demands made on its members since CPC became the ruling party. The party constitution of the 12th CPC Congress summarized both the positive and negative experiences of our party in the over 30 years it has been in power, and how it has adapted to the characteristics and needs of socialist modernization in the new period. It also set up standards for party members that are stricter than in past constitutions and enlarged the section on cadres, stipulating that higher demands are to be made on them than on the average party member. This consolidation of the party organization requires the resolution of the problem of adherence to party standards. This means using ideological education to strengthen the party character of the majority of party members so that they can meet party standards step by step. At the same time it necessitates the removal from the party of elements that would oppose or harm it.

I. Adhering to Party Standards Is a Core Question In Party Building

Why must adherence to party standards be emphasized? It is not only because some party members are not up to grade, or because a large number of party comrades are not sufficiently aware of the problem, ignore the demands the party makes on them and fail to adhere to party standards. Some of these people have the mistaken impression that standards for party members have been lowered since the initiation of the open-door, economic enlivenment and reform policies, and have become less strict. Some people never received, or received very little basic party training and are not familiar with or do not even understand the basic requirements of being a party member. Even more serious is that party standards in the minds of some members are a distortion of the real thing. These problems must be dealt with seriously and clarified, because they are related to the fitness of the party to be the advanced guard of the working

class. With the opening up towards the outside world, the invigoration of the economy and reform of the economic system that are being implemented today, this problem is especially significant.

1. The ability to adhere to party standards has a direct bearing on the nature of the party. The most basic reason for the party having been able to take up the historical mission of leading China's revolution, constructing socialism and becoming the core force behind the liberation of the Chinese people lies in its role as the advance guard of the working class, which it is able to play due to the fact that it is composed of the most advanced, aware members of that class, who can arm themselves with the scientific communist worldview, understand the laws of social development and the revolutionary movement and devise the correct line, principles, and policies. They have the capability of playing an exemplary role in their courageously struggle for the welfare of the people and are possessed of the spirit of self-sacrifice. The vast masses frequently appraise the nature of the party and decide what their attitude shall be towards it based on every word and action of party members. Therefore, the party's vanguard role is not only a concrete manifestation of its role as the advance guard of the working class, but form major conditions necessary for the party to continue in that role.
2. The ability to adhere to party standards directly affects the leadership capability of the party. Party leadership does not depend on power or commands, but mainly on the correctness of its line, principles, and policies, and the role of model and vanguard played by its members. An important tool in implementing the party's leadership role is the ability of the party to influence and mobilize the laboring people via this role, and its resolution to implement the party line, principles, and policies. Our party is a united unit of collective struggle of which each party member is a part, like a cell in a living organism. The leadership of the party can be strong and effective only if each party member fully plays out his model vanguard role among the masses and in social life. As our party is the ruling party, many members have leadership responsibilities, and are the executors of the party's line, principles, and policies. After the selection of party line, principles, and policies, the situation among party members, particularly those who are leading cadres, plays a decisive role in determining the fighting power of the party and its ability to lead.
3. The ability to adhere to party standards has a direct bearing on the party's relationship with the masses. The party's vanguard nature lies basically in its lack of self-interests of the working class and entire people. Through every stage of its leadership of the development of the revolutionary movement, it adheres to the movement's communist orientation and represents the interests of the entire movement. A communist party member should first be a communist and must place the interests of the party and people above everything else, serve the people wholeheartedly and be willing to sacrifice himself in the life-long struggle for the communist cause. If party members use the power given them by the people instead of serving them, for their own personal benefit or for the interests of a small cliques it will destroy the party's work style, diminish the image and prestige of the party in the eyes of the masses and have a harmful effect on the close relationship between the party and the people.

II. Adhere to Party Standards and Ensure the Smooth Implementation of the Reform of the Economic System.

The peoples of all nationalities throughout the nation are new, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, engaging wholeheartedly in the four modernizations and going all out to work for the reform of the economic system. Our great socialist motherland is experiencing peace and stability, steady economic growth and the continued improvement in the living standards of the people in both city and countryside. This is one of the best eras that has ever existed since the founding of new China. However, we must remain clear headed and recognize the difficulties and problems, and pay close attention to unhealthy tendencies involving abuse of power for personal gain **that** have appeared in the wake of the reform. If we do not recognize these problems and fail to take them seriously and so resolve them, they will seriously endanger the reform. Party members have a problem in adhering to party standards when it comes to leading the vast masses of the people, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, to wholeheartedly overcome difficulties and obstacles to progress, and to ensure the smooth implementation of the reform of the economic system. Then how should members adhere to party standards?

1. Adhere to party standards and correctly balance the interests of the state, people, and the individual. The party is a party characterized by its whole-hearted service to the people. Therefore each party member must serve the people with one heart and mind and take the most important interests of the vast masses as the standard for all his actions. Of course, communist party members may gradually improve their own standard of living and serve their own legitimate personal interests in the course of the struggle to develop the forces of production, to enrich and strengthen the nation and to enrich the people. But the starting point and aim of the work of party members is to enhance the welfare of the people, and not personal gain. When a conflict occurs between individual interest and that of the people, party members must be willing to sacrifice everything and subordinate themselves unconditionally to the people's interests.

Our slogan is to enrich the nation and the people. The purpose of advocating that some of the people get rich before others is to enable those people to lead and assist others in getting rich together. In order to enrich and strengthen the nation and enrich the people, the CPC must stress party character and awareness, understand the overall situation and have a spirit of being willing to dedicate oneself to promoting the reform. Rural party members must, in addition to taking the lead and enriching themselves by their own hard work, also lead the masses to enrichment. Party members among the workers should lead everyone to fulfill tasks set by the state in an outstanding way, and teach them that the more one labors the more one earns, and about the importance of not doing anything detrimental to the interests of the state. Party members among the cadres are public servants, must serve the people in the reform of the economic system, play an exemplary role in their work to serve the development of production, the grassroots and the enterprise, and "get rich for the sake of posterity."

There are some comrade party members, who, when faced with a task, first think of themselves and their individual interests and demand money or gifts. During a light industrial information dissemination and products exchange conference in Wuhan, some people made a ridiculous scene, saying that "there won't be any meeting if we don't get souvenirs." Where was their party character? How could they say they have met party standards? We absolutely cannot forget to serve the people as we stress material benefit. Nor can we allow selfish opportunism or advocate waste in our emphasis on seeking ways to increase wealth and on a reasonable level of consumerism. The adherence to party standards must be stressed throughout the reform. This means adherence to placing the interests of the state and people first and being vigilant against and resisting the influence and corruption of capitalist and feudal ideologies.

2. Adhere to party standards and correctly represent the interests of the masses. Our party is the loyal representative of the interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the nation. A communist party member should constantly represent the people's interests and diligently serve them. However, some party members at present, especially some party cadres, indiscriminately send gifts or money under a clever variety of pretexts, or misuse state funds to entertain guests and give gifts and indulge in waste, all in the name of "caring about the masses' lives, and representing their interests." The public welfare shrinks in the face of this individual selfishness, and is, in fact, nothing more than the misappropriation and theft of state and collective property. This selfish behavior in the cause of individual or small clique interests and willingness to sacrifice the state's interests is in complete violation of a party member's basic principle to wholeheartedly serve the people.

Some people willingly follow the wrongdoings of others in pursuing these unhealthy tendencies, and feel that since other people are doing it, they would isolate themselves from the masses if they did not follow suit. This is an underestimation of the masses' awareness. The wealth of the state comes from the people and is used for them. Indiscriminately giving gifts or money and undermining state finances are outright encroachments on the masses' interests and obstacles to the smooth conducting of the reform, and in the end, cannot win the true support of the masses.

The people's living standards can only gradually improve on the basis of the development of production, and that cannot exceed the growth rate for the national income and productivity. Increasing the masses' income beyond these limits is a method of dividing and using up everything which is not truly in the masses' interests, and is in fact a violation of them.

To genuinely and correctly represent the interests of the masses, party members must adhere to party standards, fully play the role of vanguard and model, lead the masses in balancing the interests of the state, people, and the individual, and correctly deal with the relationship between the interests of the whole versus the part, and between long-term and short-term interests. Members must dare to reform, exhibit the spirit of hard work and struggle and improve the people's lives on a basis of going all out to develop production. They must not take advantage of the state to give out gifts and money indiscriminately.

They must resolve to do things that are in the interests of the state and people, and firmly resist things that are detrimental to those interests.

3. Adhere to party standards and firmly oppose new unhealthy tendencies. Although the forms taken by unhealthy tendencies that have appeared in the course of reform vary, if they are examined in the light of the major principles of the reform, it is clear that they are all characterized by their violation of the guiding principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee, by their willingness to sacrifice long-term interests and the interests of the state and the whole for the sake of individual personal interest or the short-term interests of their clique or small group. This tendency flies in the face of the tide of reform.

The main reason for these new unhealthy tendencies is the poor party character, work style, and loose discipline of some party cadre. They have forgotten or defy party standards and the principle of party character. The purpose of implementing the open-door policy, enlivening the domestic economy and reforming the economic system is to develop the productive forces and to enrich and strengthen the nation and people. In other words, the aim is to adhere socialist modernization with an ultimate transition to communism. But they regard the reform as an opportunity to enrich themselves or their little group, and indulge in unhealthy activities. Can these people be relied upon to ensure the smooth implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies? Comrade Chen Yun incisively pointed out that, "Without a good work style within the party, the reform cannot succeed." This could not be more true. At the same time we consolidate the party organization, new unhealthy tendencies are appearing. This should be cause for real concern. Despite repeated commands and instructions from the Central Committee, some party cadre don't listen and do just as they please. Their slogan is "You have your policies, and I have my counter-policies." This is the most dangerous of all the unhealthy tendencies.

The only correct attitude each party cadre should have in the face of the new unhealthy tendencies is to adhere to party standards, courageously and thoroughly resist them, and work in strict accordance with the party's principles and policies to ensure the smooth implementation of the reform of the economic system. We must be aware that new unhealthy tendencies are often conducted under the guise of "reform" and "enlivening the economy", and are therefore very deceptive. And because most of these tendencies involve responsible persons of some departments and units, they are linked partially to the interests of those departments and units. Therefore, there is great resistance to resolving the problem. We must have a highly developed sense of responsibility towards the revolutionary cause and the interests of the people, and courageously and energetically adopt effective measures to correct these unhealthy tendencies that are endangering the party, state, and people.

4. Adhere to party standards and strictly enforce party discipline. Some comrades view the enlivening of the economy and the observance of party discipline as antagonistic, claiming that enterprises need to be "untied" and party discipline "loosened", thus confusing two problems of different natures. The "unting" of enterprises refers to freeing them from narrow, dogmatic

restrictions hindering the development of the productive forces, eliminating excessive centralization in management, and fully mobilizing the enthusiasm, intelligence, and creativity of mental and physical laborers to enliven and strengthen the enterprises and hasten the pace of development of the socialist economy. Party discipline on the other hand, protects the unity of the entire party and ensures the implementation of its line, principles, policies, programs and tasks. This cannot be relaxed or loosened at any time.

How do we distinguish between the observation of party discipline and its violation? There are two major factors involved: First, are the party's line, principles, and policies being resolutely implemented? Observing party discipline requires conducting oneself within the scope of the party's policies and the laws of the state. Doing the opposite, or clinging to old policies instead of implementing new ones constitutes a violation of that discipline. Secondly, are one's actions in accordance with the principle of party character? The behavior of a party member includes his thinking, ideology, moral character, and organizational discipline. Acting in accordance with the principle of party character means following party discipline, while the flouting of that principle is a violation of it.

Party members must consciously observe an iron-clad discipline. All orders must be followed scrupulously by each member. Leading party cadres must in particular set an example. People who only implement policies and regulations of the Central Committee or the State Council that please them, while ignoring or even resisting those which do not must be dealt with seriously. To guarantee the success of the reform, the most important condition is the unity of action and ideology within the party. All problems at present are immediately labeled as "leftist" in nature, but this is not sufficient, as there still is a problem of demands that are strict enough. We must continue to eliminate the "left" influence, but must also observe discipline strictly. We must not label or be overly hasty in punishing cadres, but this implies in no way the relaxation of standards. Unhealthy tendencies and lax discipline are obstacles in the path of reform. If the entire party is to promote and correct the reform, strict discipline is of the utmost importance.

III. Enhancing Party Character Is the Key To Adhering to Party Standards.

Determining whether a person meets party standards and really lives up to the name of a communist party member depends on the level of his party character. If he has lost it, he is no longer a real communist party member even if he remains one nominally. What is party character? Comrade Liu Shaoqi once put it incisively: "The party character of a communist party member is the most concentrated expression of the class consciousness and interests of the proletariat." He went on to say that, "The cultivation of party character is the reform of the innate character of the party member."

The root cause for the appearance among some party members and cadres of new unhealthy tendencies, illegal and undisciplined behavior, and erroneous thinking and speech during the reform is the incompleteness, impurity or even total lack of party character. Party character determines the essential nature of a party member, and is the key to adhering to party standards and

becoming a qualified party member. During the second part of the consolidation of the party's organization, the question of members' party character must be raised more resolutely, clearly, and sharply. Herein lies the basic resolution of the problem of adhering to party standards and determining the qualifications of party members.

A party member's party character is manifested in his thinking, politics, work, study, morality, work style, and life-style, but its most concentrated expression lies in his ability to engage in a lifelong struggle for communism and to wholeheartedly serve the people, which are two aspects of the identical phenomenon. Communism stands for the basic, long-term interests of the masses of the people. In serving the people, the most important thing for a party member is his willingness to engage in a lifelong struggle for the communist cause and to make self-sacrifices for the people's benefit. Some party members and cadres, however, have forgotten these principles and the final goal of communism. They believe that, "ideals are far away, politics are meaningless, but cash is real." Reform to them is for the purpose of getting more money, and "everybody going his own way to see who gets rich first." In balancing the interests of the state, collective, and individual, they place themselves and the role of money first. They will not sacrifice one iota of personal interests and try to make bargains with the revolution. They think only of enriching themselves, while putting aside the state and collective, and totally forget the masses. They have lost the most precious possession of a communist party member--communist ideals and the revolutionary spirit of serving the people. In other words, they have lost the most basic requirement of being a party member--party character.

Although we must adhere to the socialist principle of each according to his labor, we should not, as communist party members, limit our thinking and labor to within that principle's sphere. The standards for our spiritual world and actions cannot remain at the level of the average laborer. When needed by the party and people, party members may at any time be called upon to perform unpaid labor in the service of the people and society. Each party member must have this communist attitude towards labor. Anyone not willing to labor for the interests of the party and people and who is afraid of a little suffering or only thinks of money is not fit to be a real communist party member.

The reason why we are implementing an open-door policy, enlivening the domestic economy, and reforming the economic system is to be able to develop the productive forces, hasten the pace of the four modernizations and build socialism with Chinese characteristics, and from that, make China prosperous, enable the people to become rich and happy and to finally, make the transition to the communist social system. During the Democratic Revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong said: Our present efforts are being made with future goals in mind. If we lose sight of these goals, we are not communist party members. But if we are lax in our present efforts, we are not communist party members either. We must guide our thinking and actions with communist ideology and morality, and must forthrightly disseminate communist ideology among the masses. We must not hesitate to disseminate communist ideology because we are implementing the policies of socialism at the current stage. Nor can we negate these policies because we are disseminating communist ideology. As Comrade Hu Yaogang

pointed out in his report to the 12th CPC Congress: "We must make communist ideological demands on party members, Youth League members, and all advanced elements, and through them, educate and influence the vast masses. If we ignore the great task of involving the entire society in creating a socialist spiritual civilization under the guidance of communist ideology, people's understanding of socialism will become one-sided, and their attention will only be focused on the construction of a material civilization, or even on the pursuit of material interests. If this is to be the case, the modernization drive in China cannot ensure the maintenance of a socialist orientation. Our socialist society will lose its ideals, goals, spiritual driving force, will to struggle and the ability to resist the encroachment of corruption, and may even lead us on to the road of distorted development and degeneration." Reviewing these words and thinking behind them would be of great relevance to our work in guiding our thoughts and actions, adhering to party standards, correcting new unhealthy tendencies and doing a good job in the reform of the economic system.

12221/13045
CSO: 4005/212

NORTH REGION

SHANXI HOLDS PHONE CONFERENCE ON CRACKING DOWN ON SERIOUS CRIME

HK011437 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Excerpts] On the evening of 30 December, the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee held a telephone conference on continuing to crack down hard on serious crime to ensure security around New Year's Day and the Spring Festival. Wang Jiangong, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the conference. After summing up the main experiences of our province in cracking down hard on serious crime in the previous stage, he put forward four points for the next stage:

1. It is necessary to further carry out the struggle against theft. Around New Year's Day and the Spring Festival, more people, money, and goods are on the move. It is a season when more incidents will occur. Therefore, CPC committees and governments at all levels must take a serious view of the struggle against theft. In cooperation with them, the political and legal departments must continue to firmly grasp the investigation and cracking of the serious and big cases of theft. Thieves involved in serious crimes must be punished severely and quickly. The masses must be extensively mobilized to take precautions in all aspects. In conjunction with the struggle against theft, it is essential to further carry out the struggle against serious economic crime.
2. It is imperative to resolutely curb and ban the corrupt phenomena which seriously jeopardize social security and the general mood of society, with the investigation and prohibition of gambling as the focal point. With the approval of the provincial government, the provincial Public Security Department recently issued a notice on strictly banning gambling. All places must make use of all means of propaganda to carry out large-scale publicity so that it can be made known to every household and so everyone can abide by it. The political and legal departments must concentrate their forces to investigate and deal with a number of gambling cases which cause serious harm. They must strike blows at and deal with a number of gamblers, hardened gamblers, and [words indistinct].
3. It is essential to carry out all security measures and precautions. All departments and units must especially formulate measures and the system for maintaining security around the festivals.

4. Political and legal departments at all levels must further strengthen investigations and studies, study the new situation and new problems in social security and the new trends of criminals, sum up the new experiences in strengthening security work, formulate measures, and create a new situation in political and legal work.

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CSO: 4005/367

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE ON PARTY SCHOOLS

SK011120 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The recent work conference on party schools sponsored by the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region pointed out that the key to implementing the party's line, principles, and policies lies in training a large number of various cadres needed by the units at all levels in building socialist modernization. Therefore, the leading departments at all levels should fully understand the importance of enhancing the training work of cadres and realistically strengthen their leadership over the work of party schools.

The regional work conference on party schools was held in Hohhot City from 25 to 30 December. Comrades Bu He and Wu En attended the conference. In concluding the conference, Comrade Bu He delivered a speech.

Since the second regional work conference on party schools, the region has achieved steady development and improvement in regularizing the education of party schools and has initially established an educational setup for party schools, which has the party schools at league, city, and banner-county levels as its major centers. At present, the party schools of 12 leagues and cities and 3 industrial and mining enterprises throughout the region have opened classes of a higher educational standard, and those of 32 banners and counties have opened classes of secondary specialized education. The total number of students who have attended these classes has reached more than 5,000. In addition to the regular enrollment of students, the party schools at all levels throughout the region have provided various short-term and rotation training classes that have trained a large number of cadres. Over the past 2 years, the party schools throughout the region have achieved marked development in teaching and scientific research and in building the teachers' ranks, conducting capital construction, and accumulating books and reference materials. They have gained a great deal of good experience in lesson planning, teaching contents and methods, and testing methods.

At the work conference, participating comrades, on the basis of summing up the experience and discovering shortcomings, put forward concrete ideas on dealing with the questions of further building or improving the education setup of party schools, improving the quality of teaching, and

of building the teachers' ranks. They stressed that investigation and studies concentrating in improving the quality of teaching should be regarded as a link to practical experience and should be part of the formal educational plans of party schools in order for party school education to be closely integrated with the program of building socialist modernization and the great practice of conducting reforms in economic systems, and to truly bring up a large number of cadres at all levels, who not only know theories well but also have practical work ability.

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CSO: 4005/367

NORTH REGION

SHANXI ISSUES NOTICE ON STRICTLY BANNING GAMBLING

HK011440 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] With the approval of the provincial people's government, the provincial Public Security Department recently issued a notice on strictly banning gambling. The notice points out that all forms of gambling are illegal and are criminal activities and must be resolutely investigated, curbed, and banned. The notice provides that all personnel taking part in gambling must register with their local public security, political, and legal departments within 15 days from the date of the issuance of this notice to repent their mistakes. Those who are not registered after the period and who cover up the serious situation must be punished severely.

The notice points out: The hardened gamblers who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition, those who regard gambling as the source of their livelihood or main economic source, and the aiders and abettors of gambling must frankly confess their mistakes to the public security organs of their own initiative and surrender their ill-gotten gains in order that they can be leniently dealt with.

The notice demands: All townships, towns, streets, organs, enterprises, and institutions must really strengthen education for the cadres and the masses, strictly prohibit gambling activities, and strictly deal with them once discovered.

The notice points out that citizens have the power to curb the gambling activities or can report them to the public security organs. The meritorious personnel who help the government investigate and curb gambling must be commended and rewarded.

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CSO: 4005/367

NORTH REGION

SHANXI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON EXTRAVAGANCE, WASTE AROUND FESTIVALS

HK011243 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] The general offices of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and Shanxi Provincial People's Government have jointly issued an urgent circular on the strict prohibition of extravagance and waste and of giving banquets and gifts around New Year's Day and Spring Festival.

The circular says: It will soon be New Year's Day 1986 and the Spring Festival. The number of commemorative meetings, receptions, and tea parties in all places will obviously increase. The problems of giving banquets and gifts and of extravagant eating and drinking in some places and units have frequently arisen. This runs counter to the spirit of the circular of the general offices of the CPC Central Committee and State Council. A high degree of attention by CPC committees and governments at all levels must be drawn to this.

With a view to resolutely curbing the unhealthy trends of extravagance and waste and of giving banquets and gifts, after studies by the provincial CPC Committee and provincial People's Government, they issued a circular saying the following:

1. Around New Year's Day and the Spring Festival, the provincial CPC Committee and provincial People's Government must not hold receptions and group meetings for the purpose of mutual congratulations around these holidays. Except for the necessary army-people get-togethers and receptions for foreign guests and overseas Chinese, and [words indistinct], departments concerned at the provincial level and prefectures and cities must not hold tea parties and receptions. When these are necessary, they must hold them in a thrifty way and provide only tea.
2. Leading cadres at all levels must not extort anything from the lower levels or purchase Spring Festival goods at low prices. The lower levels are not allowed to give banquets and gifts to the higher levels under any pretexts. It is essential to advocate holding weddings in a thrifty way and to oppose holding weddings extravagantly, and to oppose all extravagance and waste. It is imperative to strictly deal with the serious cases in which leading cadres who give extravagant banquets and extort engagement gifts under the pretext of weddings, which produces very bad efforts.

3. Party and government organs and leading cadres at all levels must act as models in implementing the instructions of the central authorities, State Council, provincial CPC Committee, and provincial People's Government on improving work style, take the lead in establishing good work style, and promote a basic improvement of party style and the general mood of society.

The circular demands that all places and departments seriously inspect all activities arranged around New Year's Day and the Spring Festival and correct soon as possible anything which does not conform to the above spirit.

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CSO: 4005/367

NORTH REGION

BEIJING CIRCULAR ON CARING FOR PLA DEPENDENTS

OW131135 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] The Beijing Municipal People's Government issued a circular on implementing provisional regulations on giving preferential treatment to family members of revolutionary martyrs, active service members, and disabled and demobilized soldiers. The provisional regulations were drafted in accordance with relevant articles of the Constitution and the Military Service Law.

The provisional regulations state that preferential treatment should be given to all dependents of compulsory servicemen living in the countryside. The living standards of those receiving preferential treatment should not be lower than those of village peasants of average income. Dependents of revolutionary martyrs, servicemen who died on duty or of illness, disabled revolutionary soldiers, and demobilized soldiers who have been released from military service for health reasons should be given preferential treatment in the form of cash payments. The preferential treatment given to dependents of revolutionary martyrs should be more than that given to dependents of compulsory servicemen.

The provisional regulations state that people's governments at all levels should, on a priority basis, help dependents of revolutionary martyrs, servicemen who died on duty or of illness, and active servicemen as well as disabled revolutionary soldiers and demobilized soldiers develop production and prosper through hard work. The regulations also state that, other conditions being equal, social organizations should give top priority to persons in the afore-mentioned categories in handing out relief goods and subsidies. In allotting housing to workers, it is necessary to include active servicemen on the waiting lists. Dependents of servicemen should enjoy the same benefits accorded to working couples as far as housing assignments are concerned. Efforts should be made to run homes of honorable persons where old, lone dependents of revolutionary martyrs, disabled soldiers, and demobilized soldiers can peacefully spend their remaining years.

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CSO: 4005/366

NORTH REGION

BEIJING SECRETARY CALLS FOR LEARNING FROM ADVANCED PERSONS

SK140248 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] At a recent meeting held by the municipal CPC Committee, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, praised six leading cadres at the bureau level who have high party spirit and good workstyle, and some advanced persons.

Li Ximing said: Since the beginning of party rectification, we have done a great amount of work to improve party style, and the party style and social conduct of the capital have shown improvement. Most leading cadres have high party spirit and good workstyle. Take, for example, Yang Shiming, secretary of the Shijingshan District CPC Committee; Li Yongfang, secretary of the Fangshan County CPC Committee; Chang Zichao, director of the municipal Financial Bureau; Yan Changyuan, director of the municipal Water Resources Bureau; Huang Jingsheng, CPC Committee secretary of the municipal general company of the instrument and meter industry; and Sun Minzhi, president of the Beijing Physical Culture and Sports Teachers' Training Institute. They unfettered their minds; pioneered bravely; conscientiously implemented the party's line, principles, and policies; set strict demands on themselves; worked selflessly for the public interest; dared to struggle against unhealthy trends; and played an exemplary and leading role among cadres and the masses. We should successfully learn from these comrades.

Speaking on the education on the current situation and policies to be conducted this winter and next spring, Li Ximing said: In the course of the education on the current situation and policies, we should give large-scale publicity to the advanced persons emerging on various fronts, and combine the education on the current situation and policies with that on ideals and discipline. During the past few years, a great number of advanced persons have emerged on various fronts of Beijing Municipality, such as Zhang Zhenliang, a brigade general party branch secretary on the agricultural front who upheld reform and dared to explore; Dai Hongxiang, a master in making violins on the industrial front who had superb technique and strived to win honor for the state wholeheartedly, regardless of personal fame and profit; Wang Guirong, a model ticket seller on the transportation front who sacrificed his youth and life for

the service undertakings of the capital; Du Jingang, a party branch secretary of a grassroots shop on the commercial front who worked selflessly for the public interest, showed concern for the masses, and went on fighting ceaselessly; Tao Xiping, a middle school principal on the educational front who went through hardships but remained unswerving in his belief, and educated the people for the party; Ren Daqui, a public security fighter on the public security front who strived to explore new methods for investigation work with an indomitable will and scientific approach; and Fang Qi, a Communist Party member and noted doctor on the health front who served the people wholeheartedly and sought no selfish interest. These outstanding persons constitute the mainstream of the ideology of the new period, embody the spirit of the era, and represent the backbone of the socialist cause. Through publicity of advanced persons, we should foster health trends, arouse the people's socialist enthusiasm, and enhance their belief in fighting for the communist ideals.

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CSO: 4005/366

NORTH REGION

BEIJING SECRETARY ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

SK171348 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] At a recent meeting held by the municipal CPC Committee, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, stressed that it is necessary to conscientiously study the new characteristics of the ideological and political work in the new period and under new conditions and to properly handle the relationship in four aspects at present if we are to make ideological and political work successful.

First, we should properly handle the relationship between material benefit and communist ideals. Adhering to the principle of material benefit is an important content distinguishing scientific socialism from utopian socialism, and an important aspect for eliminating the "leftist" influence. However, we should unify the principle of material benefit with the lofty communist ideals and, while implementing the principle of material benefit, strengthen the education on communist ideals, and uphold the correct orientation of socialism.

Second, we should properly handle the relationship between the principle of exchange at equal value and wholehearted service to the people. The principle of exchange at equal value is a basic principle of the commodity economy. It is totally correct to apply this principle in the field of the planned commodity economy. However, we must never apply the principle of exchange at equal value used in economic life to our party's political life. The purpose of communists can only be serving the people wholeheartedly.

Third, we should properly handle the relationship between improving the people's living standards and carrying out arduous struggles. Because our country had a poor foundation to start with, the accomplishment of the four modernizations requires the unremitting efforts of several generations of people. The people's living standards can only be improved gradually on the basis of developed production. We should greatly advocate the fine tradition of arduous struggle, and educate the people to refrain from divorcing themselves from actual conditions and seeking premature modernization in their lives.

Fourth, we should properly handle the relationship between opening to the outside world and going all-out to make ourselves strong. The purpose of our opening to the outside world is to import advanced foreign science and technology and managerial experiences to accelerate our country's economic development. We must resolutely get rid of all corrupt bourgeois things. Our Chinese nation has a developed culture and traditions, and our party has glorious revolutionary traditions. Every Chinese, particularly every member of the CPC, should conduct himself with dignity, have self-respect, and improve himself, carry forward the national and revolutionary fine traditions, and always guard against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas.

Comrade Li Ximing also pointed out: During this winter and the coming spring, party organizations and political work departments at various levels should devote a certain period of time to conducting education on the current situation and policies. In order to make this a success, the municipal CPC Committee decided to send 300 to 500 office cadre to grass-roots units to conduct investigations and study, and to conduct face-to-face ideological and political work among the masses. We hope that all party organizations will do the same.

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CSO: 4005/367

NORTH REGION

BEIJING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK130855 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] At the 24th Standing Committee meeting of the 8th Municipal People's Congress which continued yesterday, the committee members heard and discussed a report by Lan Qiong, vice chairman of the municipal committee for promoting socialist ethics, on the municipality's situation in building the spiritual civilization since the beginning of this year, and a report by Zhang Jianmin, vice mayor, on the quality situation of industrial products.

After hearing Vice Chairman Lan Qiong's report on the municipality situation in building the spiritual civilization since the beginning of this year, the committee members held discussions and fully affirmed the municipality's gratifying achievements in this regard. They said: Carrying out socialist ethics activities is an important task in building socialism with Chinese characteristics as well as a mass struggle to transform social traditions. We should persist in making untiring efforts to consolidate the achievements and to advance continuously. The committee members also put forward criticism and suggestions.

The title of Vice Mayor Zhang Jianmin's report was: "A Briefing on the Quality Situation of Industrial Products." The committee members held that this report is practical and realistic because it had affirmed the achievements and truly reflected the existing problems in the municipality's industrial product quality.

The meeting adopted a resolution on helping the poverty-stricken mountainous areas improve the outlook. The meeting also decided on the personnel changes in the posts of the president of the municipal Higher People's Court, the president of the municipal Intermediate People's Court, and the chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate. The meeting appointed Pan Zhiming member of the Political and Legal Committee of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.

The Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee gave a written report to the meeting on its friendship delegation's visit to Japan.

The meeting ended yesterday afternoon after successfully fulfilling all items on the agenda. Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Chairman Zhao Pengfei.

NORTH REGION

BEIJING CPC SECRETARY ON BUILDING CIVILIZED UNITS

SK130824 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The municipal commission for five-stress, four-beauty and three-ardent-love activities held a meeting to exchange experience in building civilized units on 30 November. In his speech at the meeting, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, urged all departments and units throughout the municipality to make true efforts to strengthen the building of the spiritual civilization, and, starting from themselves, create a new situation in the two civilizations.

At the meeting the municipal General Coal Company introduced its experiences in adhering to the principle of attending to the two civilizations simultaneously, greatly strengthening ideological and political work, extensively launching the activities of "being civilized workers, building civilized coal plants, and creating a civilized general company," and breaking from the backwardness characterized by a dirty environment, low efficiency, deficits, and lax contingents.

Comrade Li Ximing pointed out: The experiences of the General Coal Company showed that in order to break from the backwardness in production we should first improve the people's mental outlook. We should show concern for people and educate them, enhance their political consciousness, arouse the enthusiasm, and give play to their initiative. Only in this way can we promote the building of the material civilization. He criticized the phenomenon in which some leading cadres paid no attention to the building of the spiritual civilization and the strengthening of ideological and political work, resulting in a listless state of mind of the workers contingents, lax discipline, chaotic order, and poor production.

Comrade Li Ximing said: The building of the spiritual civilization should be launched by our own units and localities. We should not overly stress objective conditions. At present some comrades always stress that their own units can do nothing about the bad social conduct. This is not right. Only when every unit promotes spiritual civilization instead of waiting for others to do so can the social conduct of the whole municipality be fundamentally changed. He urged all departments and units throughout the municipality to conscientiously learn from the experiences of the

municipal General Coal Company, introduce the experience of their own civilized units, carry out more conscientiously, more thoroughly, and more effectively the activities of "being civilized residents, creating civilized units, and building civilized cities," and strive to make more civilized units emerge next year.

Jin Jian, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and chairman of the municipal commission for five-stress, four-beauty and three-ardent-love activities, also spoke at the meeting.

Vice Mayor Feng Mingwei presided over the meeting. Attending were leading comrades of the organs directly under the CPC Central Committee, state organs, PLA units stationed in Beijing, and Beijing Municipality, including Feng Lingan, Wang Rui, Zhang Jianmin, and Wang Shiyan. Ren Lanqiong, vice chairman of the municipal commission for five-stress, four-beauty and three-ardent-love activities, read the decision on commending the municipal General Coal Company.

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CSO: 4005/366

NORTH REGION

BELJING SECRETARY URGES LEARNING FROM DECEASED POLICEMAN

SK131050 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 3 December, the municipal Public Security Bureau held a mobilization rally at the music hall of Zhongshan Park on launching the activities of "learning from Comrade Wang Wenguang."

At the rally the CPC Committee of the municipal Public Security Bureau decided mass activities "to learn from Comrade Wang Wenguang" should be launched throughout the bureau immediately. All public security cadres and policemen should learn from Wang Wenguang's firm belief in communism, his high political consciousness of sacrificing for the public security cause, his noble ideas of cherishing the people, showing concern for the collective, and being happy to help others, his enterprising spirit of going all out to make progress and gain professional proficiency, and his noble character of hard work and plain living, of adhering to principles and daring to struggle against bad persons and deeds.

Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, spoke at the rally. On behalf of the municipal CPC Committee and government, he extended sincere solicitude to relatives of Comrade Wang Wenguang. He said: The masses of public security cadres and policemen in the capital have worked diligently day and night in cold and hot weather, and on windy and rainy days. They have made important contributions to safeguarding the public security of the capital and the lives and property of the people. At present the people throughout the municipality are carrying out the four modernizations wholeheartedly, and need a stable social environment and a good production and living order. This means that the tasks for public security cadres and policemen have become more arduous. He urged public security cadres and policemen to combine the activities of learning from Comrade Wang Wenguang with the implementation of the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, further carry forward the revolutionary spirit of being brave and indomitable, and fearing neither hardships, dangers, nor sacrifice, wage resolute struggles against all criminals who jeopardize public security, and make still greater contributions to safeguarding and promoting reform and building the two civilizations in the capital.

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CSO: 4005/366

NORTH REGION

HEBEI PROVINCIAL MEETING ON LEGAL SYSTEM, EDUCATION HELD

SK090900 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] To basically popularize legal knowledge among citizens throughout the province in 5 years was the general demand put forward by the provincial meeting on propaganda and education in the legal system which is being held in the provincial capital, Shijiazhuang.

Liu Ronghui, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, delivered a speech at a meeting held on the morning of 29 November. He called on the whole party to participate in the work, to fight in unity, and to raise the work of propaganda and education on the legal system to a new level. After reviewing the province's basic situation in popularizing legal knowledge and expounding on the great significance of making legal knowledge universal, he pointed out: At present, the laws which are being popularized among the citizens throughout the province mainly include eight laws and one regulation, namely, the Constitution, the Criminal Law, the Law on Criminal Procedures, the Law on Civil Procedure, the Marriage Law, the Inheritance Law, the Economic Contract Law, the Military Service Law, and the regulations on managing public security, as well as other laws and regulations which are closely related to the livelihood of the people. The measures for popularization are: To use 1 year for preparations and 5 years for education, to conduct frequent examinations, and to give a strict acceptance test. In the course of study, cadres should play a vanguard role and the method of making cadres study ahead of the masses, the urban people study ahead of the rural people, and the key units study ahead of the general units should be adopted. We should pay attention to the actual results and guard against formalism.

The provincial meeting on the propaganda and education in the legal system opened on 28 November. The main task of the meeting is to study and implement the guidelines of the national conference on propaganda and education in the legal system, to study and work out plans for basically popularizing legal knowledge among citizens in 5 years, and to discuss and revise the province's 5-year plan for popularizing laws.

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CSO: 4005/366

HEBEI CONFERENCE STRESSES UNDERSTANDING OF LAW

SK100351 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] In his speech at the provincial work conference on propaganda and education on legal system held on the morning of 1 December, Xie Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, emphatically pointed out that our province should generally carry out the propaganda and education on legal system and strive to basically universalize the general knowledge on law among the citizens of the province in 5 years.

Xie Feng said: We should fully understand the importance of and the difficulties of the propaganda and education on legal system. After summing up the historical experience gained since the founding of the PRC and in line with the general task for building a socialism with Chinese characteristics, the central authorities set forth a great strategic measure for universalizing the general knowledge on law among all of the citizens. This was made to meet the needs of the economic reform and the four modernizations. Only when we administer the country and handle the matters in accordance with the law can our country enjoy a long period of order, stability, and prosperity.

Xie Feng said: Our current ideology and working practice are not suited to the needs for realizing the relevant documents of the central authorities. We are only at the initial stage of the work for universalizing the general knowledge on law. We must generally mobilize the whole nation to carry out the propaganda and education on legal system. We must not rely on certain departments or certain people to carry out such a mighty social project as universalizing the general knowledge on law. All of us should engage in the work of conducting the propaganda and education on legal system. Under the unified leadership of the party and the government, all units and all of the people should engage in the work.

Xie Feng pointed out: The CPC committees should strengthen their leadership over the propaganda and education on legal system and list the work as one of the main agenda items. A secretary of each CPC committee should take charge of this work. We should have a unified understanding of the work, work out a plan for carrying out the work, conscientiously mobilize all of the people, organize forces, and conduct the work well. We should set up advisory departments and key contingents powerfully and appropriately to promote the implementation of the work. The leaders at all levels should play an exemplary role in studying and abiding by the law, and take firm hold of typical examples to let the more advanced bring along the less advanced.

NORTH REGION

HEBEI SCORES ACHIEVEMENTS IN SECOND-STAGE PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK090946 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Our province scored gratifying achievements in its second-stage party rectification work. Since the second-stage party rectification began in November 1984, the CPC committees at all levels have realistically strengthened leadership; carried out party rectification work with high standards and good quality, in line with the relevant guidelines of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC Committee; and enabled the broad masses of party members to have a great change in their mental outlook. Their thinking has been further united with the party's line, principles, and policies; their communist conviction has become stronger; their thinking with regard to wholeheartedly serving the people has become firmer; and their vanguard and active role in various fields of work has become more obvious. The party style, especially the work style of leaders, has improved remarkably. In checking new malpractices, most units have strictly enforced laws and prohibitions. The principal leading comrades of the various prefectoral, city, and county CPC committees have avoided empty talk, advocated solid work, freed themselves from mountains of documents and meetings, and gone deep into reality to conduct investigations and research. Some have written investigation reports that have provided valuable guidance for their work.

The Baoding Prefectural CPC Committee organized nearly 10,000 cadres to visit wise and able persons, to visit the rich to ask them about how to become rich, and to visit the poor to help them become prosperous. During the past year, they have visited 150,000 rich households, some 30,000 poor households, and nearly 10,000 worthy persons. This has greatly stimulated the people to double their production and to become prosperous.

Through party rectification, the leading bodies at all levels have undergone all tests and enhanced their fighting strength.

In the course of party rectification, the CPC committees at all levels have conscientiously implemented the principle of using party rectification to promote economic construction and the achievements in economic construction to test party rectification; correctly handled the relationship between party rectification and economic construction and between various

fields of work; urged the party-member cadres to display, in a timely manner, their enthusiasm, which they have boosted in the course of party rectification in economic construction and other fields of work; and enabled our province's national economy to witness an excellent situation of sustained, steady, and coordinated development.

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CSO: 4005/367

NORTH REGION

HEBEI CPC SECRETARY ON POPULARIZING EXPERIENCE

OW101301 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Article by reporter Li Rongkun]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--"In dealing with advanced models, we should not treat them as flower vases that are placed there for show, but should do solid work to spread their experience so that it will benefit everywhere." This was said by Comrade Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, when receiving Shen Licheng, secretary of the Cishan Second Street Party Branch in Wuan County, which has made remarkable achievements in leading the masses to achieve common affluence.

Xing Chongzhi said: The Cishan Second Street Party Branch has wholeheartedly led the masses to achieve common affluence, setting an example for grass-root party organizations in rural areas to develop their work during the new period. The fundamental purpose of our party is to serve the people wholeheartedly. We must bear firmly in mind this fundamental purpose at all times. Whereas all other things may undergo changes, this fundamental purpose cannot be changed.

Referring to the proposal made by the Cishan Second Street Party Branch that "not a single household be allowed to fall behind in the march toward affluence," Xing Chongzhi said: The Cishan Second Street Party Branch has not only put forward a good slogan but also done a good job in this regard. To assess how well-to-do a village is, we should not merely consider its per capita income. To do so would be to cover up the poor households in the village. While summing up the experience of advanced models, leading cadres are required to do solid work to spread their experience so that the exemplary role of the advance models will be brought into full play, and all the rural party branches in the province, numbering some 48,000 in total, will be turned into leading bodies capable of leading the masses to build a socialist new countryside.

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CSO: 4005/366

NORTH REGION

MEETING ON PROPAGATING LEGAL SYSTEM ENDS 2 DEC

SK130547 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] The 5-day provincial meeting on propaganda and education on the legal system ended in Shijiazhuang City on 2 December. The meeting relayed and implemented the guidelines of the national meeting on propaganda and education on the legal system and of the relevant documents of the central authorities; discussed the province's 5-Year Plan for basically popularizing the elementary knowledge of laws among all citizens; exchanged experiences in popularizing the elementary knowledge of laws among all citizens; and studied ways to popularize the elementary knowledge of laws in a down-to-earth manner.

Attending and addressing the meeting were Xie Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Liu Ronghui, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee; and Guo Zhi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

After the discussion, comrades participating in the meeting understood that popularizing the elementary knowledge of laws among all citizens within 5 years constitutes a major event in the political life of the entire party and people in the country as well as an important measure for administering the country according to laws. Cadres at all levels, leading cadres in particular, should take the lead in studying, executing, and applying laws; should eliminate such unhealthy trend as replacing the laws with speeches and powers; and should conscientiously handle affairs according to laws.

The meeting participants pledged to successfully relay and implement the guidelines of this meeting, to formulate specific plans in line with the practical situation of their own units and localities and to strive for fulfillment of the task of basically popularizing the elementary knowledge of laws among all citizens within 5 years.

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CSO: 4005/366

NORTH REGION

SHANXI MEETING DISCUSSES NEWSPAPER WORK

HK060215 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Zhang Weiqing, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the propaganda department, stressed at the provincial conference on newspaper work that the press must apply firm faith in communism and modern cultural knowledge to mold new people required by the great cause of the four modernizations. The press must have a sense of social responsibility and regard social effect as its sole criterion.

The conference was held in Taiyuan from 1 to 4 December. It was convened by the propaganda department of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Journalists Association.

The meeting pointed out: At present it is necessary to implement well the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, and step up education in the situation, the policies, ideals, and discipline. We must do a good job in reporting on typical cases of spiritual civilization, get a good grasp of reforms of the press, and strengthen the ideological and guidance aspects of the press.

The conference stressed that all newspaper offices must continue to study in depth Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech on party journalism work, do a good job in building the journalist contingent, and enhance its political and professional qualities.

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CSO: 4005/366

JPRS-CPS-86-014
28 January 1986

NORTH REGION

SHANXI RIBAO ON TRAINING RESERVE CADRES

HK060636 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Dec 85

[This station commentary: "It Is Necessary to Really Strengthen the Management and Training of the Reserve Cadres"]

[Text] As CPC committees at all levels have attached importance to and exercised leadership over the building of the third echelon in our province, marked achievements have been scored. However, there are discrepancies between our province and the provinces and municipalities which have done a good job in the building of the third echelon and we are far from meeting the needs in the building of the leadership groups and the echelon in our province. With a sense of a high degree of responsibility and urgency, we must really strengthen the management and training of the reserve cadres.

To train the reserve cadre, we must first formulate training measures. In accordance with the specific circumstances of every reserve cadre, with the need for building a leadership group and with the principle of directional training and filling a vacancy, we must formulate the aim of training, take specific measures, and create more opportunities for the tempering and education of reserve cadres. It is necessary to send down those who lack experience in grassroots work so as to strengthen their ability to solve practical problems. Those who have worked at a basic level can be transferred to an organ at an upper level so as to enhance their summing-up and analytical ability. Some can be transferred to an advanced place for the purpose of study. Some can be allowed to be independently responsible for handling some relatively important and complicated problems. In future, all reserve cadres at the prefectural and [words indistinct] levels must, in general, be sent to party schools to study so as to allow them to systematically study the Marxist theory and cultural and professional knowledge. The methods of training the reserve cadres are numerous but the most important and effective one is to train them as Baode County does. Practice has proved that [passage indistinct].

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CSO: 4005/366

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

QIAN FENYONG'S SPEECH--In his speech at the Fifth Congress of the CPC Committee of the organs directly under the region, Qian Fenyong, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, pointed out that it is an extremely important task of the party organizations of the organs at all levels to conscientiously implement the circular on eliminating the organs' corrupt workstyle issued by the offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. Comrade Qian Fenyong emphatically said: We must go into real action to conscientiously implement the circular of the central authorities instead of remaining at the general stage of studying the documents or being in a wait-and-see state [words indistinct]. Comrade Qian Fenyong called on administrative leaders of the organs directly under the region to play an exemplary role in implementing the circular of the central authorities, to personally take the lead in inspecting the corrupt workstyle, and to persistently eliminate corrupt practices. The grassroots party organizations should be responsible for helping administrative leaders inspect and supervise the implementation of the circular. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 85 SK] /12858

CPC COMMITTEE HOLDS FORUM--The municipal CPC Committee held a forum to exchange experience on the united front work on 19 December. Tan Shaowen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the forum. He pointed out: The united front work is a magic weapon of the party in the new situation. The whole party should pay attention to and further strengthen the united front work and carry out reeducation on the united front work. All democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce and their grassroots organizations should bring their initiative into full play. Efforts should be made to unite with all the forces that can be united with in order to make new contributions to the realization of the four modernizations and the two civilizations in Tianjin Municipality. Eight units, including the Municipal Planning Bureau, Tianjin University, and the 25th Middle School, introduced their experiences in achieving the united front work at the forum. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 20 Dec 85 SK] /12858

NI ZHIFU ATTENDS YOUTH RALLY--Yesterday morning the great hall of the gymnasium was filled with songs and a jubilant atmosphere. More than 5,000 CYL members and other young people from all fronts of the municipalities gathered here to report their achievements in the year 1985 to the party and the people, and to express their pledges and wishes for 1986. The municipal CYL Committee commended 240 advanced collectives and individuals at the rally. Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor of the municipality; Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; and Wang Xudong, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee, as well as responsible comrades of the municipal CYL Committee, presented awards to the outstanding youth representatives. [Excerpts] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 31 Dec 85 SK] /12858

LEADERS ATTEND NEW YEAR GATHERING--On the evening of 31 December, the provincial CPC Committee and government and the city CPC Committee and government held an army-people new year gathering in the Hubin Hall in Taiyuan. The function was attended by leading comrades of the party, government, and army in the province and city: Li Ligong, Wang Senhao, Wang Jiangong, Wang Kewen, Ruan Bosheng, Li Xiuren, Wang Maolin, Zhang Weiqing, Jia Jun, Hu Xiaoqin, Huo Fan, Wang Tingdong, Feng Shutao, Ma Guishu, Jiang Yi, Zhang Jianmin, Wang Xi, Zhu Weihua, Wang Xiu Jin, Ling Daqi, Yang Mingbao, (Zhao Yuqing), Pan Ruizheng, Yao Jianzhong, (Shi Xingshan), Luo Jinghui, (Xu Lianyun), (Li Zhong), (Sun Ying), (Yang Hongshen), (Wu Decun), (Wu Wenbo), and (Li Haoshan). Also present were Liu Guibo, member of the Central Advisory Commission; and Liu Jiyuan, vice minister of aeronautics industry. [Excerpts] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Dec 85 HK] /12858

CHEN XITONG ADDRESSES MEETING--Beijing, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--A reporting group of advanced persons in Beijing Municipality gave its first report to nearly 10,000 cadres and people in various trades and professions at the Great Hall of the People today. The group will be divided into 10 teams to give reports in various districts and counties under the municipality. On behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal people's government, Chen Xitong addressed today's report meeting. He said: Organizing the reporting group of advanced persons in Beijing Municipality is an important measure to strengthen ideological and political work and to bring about a turn for the better in party style and the standards of social conduct. Chen Xitong hoped that advanced persons' advanced ideas would yield positive results among people in the municipality and give tremendous impetus to the building of material and spiritual civilization in the capital. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1522 GMT 19 Dec 85] /9604

TIANJIN WORK CONFERENCE ENDS--The 5-day Tianjin Municipal educational work conference satisfactorily concluded yesterday. During the conference, the participants held earnest discussions on a report by Comrade Tan Shaowen, a summing-up speech by Comrade Li Ruihuan, and opinions on development of Tianjin's education. The participants held: This conference was an unprecedented grand one since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee for educational workers at various levels and in various fields throughout the municipality to discuss matters of fundamental importance. It marked a new stage of development in Tianjin's education and organism. It manifested the determination of the municipal CPC Committee, and also the common desire of the people throughout the municipality. This conference will certainly open up a splendid future for Tianjin's education. TIANJIN RIBAO on 6 December frontpages an editorial: "Stress Education to Develop the Country."
[Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 6 Dec 85] /9604

CSO: 4005/366

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MINISTRY, PLA DEPARTMENT ISSUE CIRCULAR

OW210048 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Civil Affairs and the PLA General Political Department today sent out a notice to the department of civil affairs of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, as well as to the political departments of all major PLA units, regarding launching activities that support the Army, give preferential treatment to families of armymen and martyrs, and that support the government and cherish the people during the 1986 New Year and Spring Festival period. Here is the full text of the notice:

The 1986 New Year and Spring Festival are approaching. During the past year, especially since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the "circular concerning respecting and cherishing the Army and actively supporting the Army's reform and construction," there has been a greater awareness, in both the localities and the PLA, of the PLA's position and role in socialist modernization as well as of the great importance of strengthening the unity between the Army and the government and between armymen and civilians under the new historical conditions, thus enabling the activities to be unfolded in a broader, deeper, and more solid manner. With great patriotism, local governments at various levels and the broad masses of people have supported the war of counterattack in self-defense against Vietnam; the Army's reduction-in-strength reorganization with various means; the settlement of Army cadres transferred to civilian jobs, demobilized servicemen, and wounded and disabled soldiers; and PLA units' training of skilled personnel for both Army and local construction, thereby whipping an upsurge of support for the Army in many localities and greatly inspiring Army commanders and fighters. Resolutely subordinating itself to and serving the overall situation of national economic construction, the Army has actively supported major state construction projects, performed difficult and dangerous assignments, and achieved fruitful results in the joint Army-civilian building of socialist spiritual civilization. When some localities were hit by serious natural calamities, such as typhoons, floods, earthquakes, snowstorms, and hail, large numbers of PLA commanders and fighters rushed to deal with the emergency and to deliver relief. They protected state property and the people's lives, demonstrating their noble character of serving the people wholeheartedly. Especially in the war of counterattack

in self-defense against Vietnam, the border defense units, displaying patriotism and revolutionary heroism, fought bravely despite danger to their lives. With the support of the people throughout the country, they attacked the Vietnamese aggressors to safeguard the dignity of the motherland. In short, the glorious tradition of unity between the Army and the government and between armymen and civilians has been further strengthened, and a gratifying and excellent situation in this regard has emerged over the past year.

In unfolding the activities in 1986, it is necessary to continue to implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and other relevant instructions of the central authorities in order to further consolidate and develop the excellent situation characterized by mutual respect, care, and support between the Army and the government and between armymen and civilians and contribute to promoting nationwide stability and unity and to accelerating the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. Here are suggestions for unfolding the activities during the New Year and Spring Festival period:

1. Conduct in-depth publicity and education on the situation and policies. It is necessary to publicize, based on the reality in each locality and with interesting facts, the correctness and strength of the line, principles, and policies adopted by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, as well as the achievements in national and Army construction during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period and the construction envisioned in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This should be done to enhance the confidence in reform and unite the people in striving for the realization of the splendid plan. It is necessary to publicize the great significance of building socialist spiritual civilization, intensify the education in "ideals, morals, general knowledge, and discipline," conduct education on the glorious tradition of unity between the Army and the government and between armymen and civilians, correct and check various unhealthy tendencies, and foster healthy prevailing social practice. Both PLA units and local governments should invite heroes and models from various local fronts to report on their advanced deeds and should launch emulation campaigns to learn from their strong communist conviction and noble character and dedication to do solid work. PLA units and local governments should carry out various educational activities to raise the consciousness of the broad masses of people and PLA commanders and fighters so that the activities will be imbued with a clear orientation and a solid ideological foundation.
2. It is necessary to earnestly review and resolve any problems in the relationship between armymen and civilians and in the work of giving the preferential treatment and settling transferred Army cadres, demobilized servicemen, and wounded and disabled soldiers. All localities should focus attention on giving preferential treatment to areas hit by disaster and impoverished areas and on reviewing arrangements for retired Army cadres, demobilized servicemen, and, in particular, wounded and disabled soldiers. PLA units should especially review activities regarding respecting the government, cherishing the people, implementing the policy, and observing discipline. In reviewing the work, it is necessary to

confirm achievements and commend the advanced, while trying to uncover and resolve problems. Units that have failed to carry out activities or have encountered serious problems in their activities should, with the assistance from personnel sent by higher authorities, conduct education to sum up the experience and lessons and take remedial action. It is necessary to investigate the responsibility and duly handle those that have seriously violated policy and discipline. Problems left over from history should be properly resolved in the spirit of considering the overall interests and of mutual understanding and accommodations, based on relevant regulations of the Party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, and after extensive consultations.

3. In carrying out the activities, it is necessary to do more solid work and stress efficiency. Army and local leading organs at various levels should, based on the needs and capabilities, map out realistic and feasible plans and arrangements for PLA units to support national economic construction, for local governments to give preferential treatment, and for the joint Army-civilian building of socialist spiritual civilization. During the New Year and Spring Festival period, Army units and local governments should organize comfort groups to call on families of armymen and martyrs, retired veteran cadres, and wounded service personnel. PLA units should render good services and solve problems for the elderly childless, the disabled, impoverished families, and people in areas hit by natural calamities. PLA units should also mobilize cadres and fighters to help local service trades during the New Year and Spring Festival period.

4. It is necessary to carry out the activities during the period at the grass-roots level and on a small and solid scale, and to reduce activities at higher levels. In exchanging visits, Army and local leaders should practice frugality and should not entertain extravagantly. They should refrain from just exchanging greetings, but should converse on specific subjects. In holding gala get-togethers between armymen and people, it is necessary to pay attention to the safety of the masses of people.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CHIEF OF STAFF YANG DEZHI INTERVIEWED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 27 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by staff reporter in Beijing Tang Sifu [0781 2448 5958]: "With Lowered Lances the Cavalry Charges Forward, Fighting Bravely for China--Interview with Yang Dezhi [2799 1779 1807], Chief of the CPLA General Staff"]

[Text] I am in the office of the chief of the CPLA General Staff. It is plain and without special furnishings. Chief of General Staff Yang has fought countless battles and is known for his military prowess in China and abroad, but, just like a common member of our army, he began his conversation with me:

"I am an old fighter who took part in the whole course of the 8-year War of Resistance Against Japan. I feel more deeply and more touchingly about this year's commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the world antifascist war, and understand more its great significance. We know that the War of Resistance Against Japan was the first time in more than 100 years of their struggle for national independence that the calamity-ridden Chinese people thoroughly defeated foreign aggressors and a war of national liberation in which they obtained complete victory, and that it was also an important component part of the world antifascist war. In this war, the Chinese people made major national sacrifices and indelible historical contributions and they also were highly tempered, promoting the awakening and unity of all people in the country." Chief of General Staff Yang was in high spirits, his voice was loud and clear, and he had the manner of a military official. The vigorous movements of his right arm naturally made me think--in the first battle of Pingxingguan, in September 1937, Yang Dezhi commanded the 685th Regiment of the Eighth Route Army. At the important mountain pass at Gucheng City in northeastern Shanxi, he kept his eyes fixed on the place where the road turned, and when the first several vehicles of the Japanese aggressor army drove into our position at the foot of the mountain, Yang Dezhi waved his right arm and shouted: "Everybody charge!" In 1938, on orders Yang Dezhi hastened to the plains of Hebei, Shandong, and Henan provinces to open up and develop anti-Japanese bases under our party's leadership. He first was assigned to be deputy commander of the 344th Brigade and acting brigade commander. Then he was made commander of the Hebei-Shandong-Henan Military Region. He led the troops to mobilized widely the masses, launch guerrilla warfare, expand the anti-Japanese armed forces, and set up democratic regimes. In countless battles, he commanded the army

and people, who ingeniously dealt with the enemy. During our conversation, Chief of General Staff Yang let me look at the notes, in memorandum style, he wrote on the Hebei-Shandong-Henan battlefields. The clear, neat writing on the yellowing paper was extremely succinct. On the page marked "21 September-3 November 1943," there was a sketch map of a battle. On the two sides of the railway line, enemy strongpoints were thickly dotted, and the positions of ourselves and the enemy were clearly shown in red and blue written characters. Our army was facing a serious threat from the enemy army. What force impelled the army and people resisting Japan, in a grim situation in which the enemy was strong and we were weak, to win a world-shaking victory?

"It was because we had a strong sense of national self-respect and a staunch patriotic spirit. Faced with a powerful enemy and faced with all sorts of difficulties, our party did not flinch and our cadres and fighters were fearless. We persisted in the war of resistance, determined not to be the slaves of a foreign power. Our country is sacred and inviolable, and our nation is sacred and not to be insulted! This spirit inspired the millions upon millions of army and people resisting Japan to fight bloody battles and not fear sacrifices. I feel that this idea is also of practical significance today. At the same time that we are vigorously enlivening our domestic economy, we are unswervingly and thoroughly implementing the policy of opening to the outside world. This is perfectly correct. However, in the process of opening to the outside world, some unhealthy things will be mixed in with what comes in. Today, when we are commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan, we must strengthen education on patriotism and further raise everybody's sense of national self-respect."

Chief of General Staff Yang does not smoke. During the intervals in our conversation, he sat up straight on a sofa and stared at a map of China on the opposite wall. What did he see on the land which he once passed through in battle? I waited--

"Do today's youth understand the policy of 'three alls' pursued by the aggressors in those years?" Suddenly, it was as if he was both asking me and himself. "That was cruel!" All at once, righteous indignation seemed to suffuse the face of the old general. "We once fought for 9 days against a 'mopping up,' and they were 9 days of blood and fire. When we returned to the Shaqu central zone, the local people there who had fortunately survived angrily denounced to us the monstrous crimes committed by the Japanese invaders--the fascist bandits drove the innocent masses to a place, including old people and children, and forced them to dig a pit and then jump in it. Waiting until the people in the pit were so crowded that they could not turn their bodies, the Japanese invaders then poured boiling water into the pit, drenched the people in the pit with gasoline and set them on fire, and sprayed them with machinegun fire. They called this 'burying alive without covering the head.' The Japanese invaders also pushed the masses into a deep well until bodies were stacked up to the mouth of the well. They then sealed the well mouth tight with heavy stone rollers and iron troughs. They called this 'boiling people in cold water!' The fascist bandits did not spare our women compatriots, even old women and young girls. I saw with my own eyes all kinds of pitiful unbearable sights. It is impossible for words representing human civilization to describe all the crimes they committed! In Shaqu, in a period

of 3 days--72 hours--the Japanese invaders burned 139 villages, reducing 80 of them to scorched earth; and killed 3,400 of our compatriots and in 53 families not one person escaped death. The agricultural tools, vehicles, draft animals, and grain that the masses used for production and life were all gone. This was the 'three alls' policy of 'kill all, burn all, and loot all.'" At this time I understood Chief of General Yang's meaning when he wrote, "Past events are not like 'smoke' but like fire, recollections are not like the 'tide' but like the regular breaking of waves..."

Then Chief of General Staff Yang, drawing on the experience of the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan, gave his opinions about why the ideological line of seeking truth from facts must be upheld. He said: "At that time we faced Japanese imperialism armed to the teeth, and there appeared two views in the country: one was the 'conquered nation theory' and the other was the 'quick victory theory,' Chairman Mao correctly analyzed the specific situation between the enemy and ourselves at that time, and in the end concluded that China's War of Resistance Against Japan would be a protracted one and that final victory would belong to China. Practice proved that Comrade Mao Zedong's view was correct. Today, our situation is the same. In our construction of the four modernizations, we must correctly analyze the international situation and correctly understand China's national condition, and just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has often stressed, we must build Chinese-style socialist modernization."

When our conversation switched from the war of resistance and the relationship with the masses to the fact that the party's cause currently must depend even more on the broad masses, Chief of General Staff Yang told me with deep feeling: "No matter in what period it is, we must first of all think of the people and the masses. Today, if our country is to become prosperous and strong, we must let the masses become prosperous. Our armed forces and our party members must not forget the people and must be faithful servants of the people." As early as 1942, Comrade Yang Dezhi put forward the proposition in the Hebei-Shandong-Henan base that "What the people have we will have. If the people prosper, we will prosper." At that time, because of the destruction caused by the Japanese aggressor army's "mop-ups" and diehard forces, as well as a serious drought, the base faced unimaginable difficulties. Some comrades proposed, on the one hand, that the grain of landlords be confiscated and at the same time that the food and clothing of the common people be collected. Yang Dezhi did not agree with this way of doing things. He advocated that the masses be mobilized to engage in production and that the army and the people unite to conquer the difficulties. This way of doing things built closer army-people relations, put them on a firm footing, and consolidated and expanded the base. This spring, when Comrade Hu Yaobang was on his way to inspect Jiangxi, he read Comrade Yang Dezhi's memoirs "With Lowered Lances the Cavalry Charges Forward" and discovered these two sentences. After arriving in Jiangxi, at a meeting he said to the cadres attending it: "I ask the comrades to read Yang Dezhi's memoirs 'With Lowered Lances the Cavalry Charges Forward.' Everyone will see that, more than 40 years ago, our Commander Yang expounded two sentences, the meaning of which is not at all simple. 'What the people have we will have. If the people prosper we will prosper.' This is very well said! Today, we must still guide the broad masses of revolutionary

cadres to understand this principle, and to handle all problems by proceeding from this viewpoint."

Comrade Yang Dezhi deeply loves the people. Because he came from the poor common people, all his life he struggled for the people and all his life he depended on the people in this struggle. He joined the Red Army when he was 18 years old. He was at Jinggangshan, made the 25,000-li Long March, and bestrode the battlefields. For 23 years, he charged forward amid the smoke of cannon fire. Before the Eastern Expedition, in order to make an on-the-spot survey of the enemy's open and hidden blockhouses, Yang Dezhi and reconnaissance personnel together went in disguise to a place only several hundreds of meters from the enemy's strongpoints to reconnoiter. In the Battle of Bagong Bridge, together with the fighters he bored into the heart of the enemy and fought a "battle of scooping out the heart" in which the enemy army's chief of staff was captured alive.... Looking back on the scenes in the days of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chief of General Staff Yang smiled candidly: "It was truly a wonder that I wasn't killed. I was always with the main force units, which took part in the most number of battles and which took the most casualties. I don't know how many times my cap and cape were shot away. Once the mud raised by a bomb buried me completely. I truly didn't think I would still be living today." This old general, who is over 70 and still has a full head of black hair, joined the army and the party in 1928. For more than half a century, he was a fighter, platoon leader, company commander, and regiment commander.... Now he is chief of the general staff and member of the CPC Central Committee's Politburo. He is an eyewitness to the CPC's history and the Chinese people's history. People had hoped he would write his memoirs, and even his children said, "Papa has taken part in the revolution for several decades and has fought in so many battles. He should leave us some things." To educate the next generation and for young people, he spent more than a year in writing his memoirs, which came out in 1985. The title of the book was taken from the poem by Qi Jiguang [2058 4949 0342], a national hero in the War of Resistance Against Japan: "For 360 days a year, with lowered lances the cavalry charges forward." "With lowered lances, the cavalry charges forward" precisely portrays Yang Dezhi, who has joined the army for life. However, he not only recollects his individual history. Wherever one looks in the book one gets this kind of impression: he mainly deeply recalls and warmly eulogizes the comrades-in-arms and comrades who together with him fought bloody battles.

At this time, one by one appeared before his eyes his comrades-in-arms who fell under a hail of bullets in the War of Resistance Against Japan--Chen Xiong [7115 7160], political commisar of the 5th Regiment, in the Battle of Fort Shancheng; Liu [0491], commander of the 1st Battalion, in the Battle of Pingxing Pass; Ceng Xiansheng [2582 6343 3932], commander of the 5th Company; Old Xie [6200], the porter, in the Battle to Establish the Hebei-Shandeng-Henan Base; Zuo Quan [1563 2938] famous general of the Eighth Route Army; and also tens of thousands of nameless heroes and martyrs! With their bodies of flesh and blood, they paved the road for the Chinese people to greet the dawn of victory.

At the end, Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi said with emphasis: "While commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory in the War of Resistance

Against Japan, we must recall the martyrs who bravely gave their lives to rescue the Chinese nation, and learn from the noble sentiments and patriotic spirit of these national heroes. At the same time, we must carry on and develop the glorious traditions and fine work style of our party and our army, and further, with one heart and one mind, unite as one to achieve the great cause of the socialist four modernizations of the great motherland."

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA BEGINS DRIVE TO POPULARIZE LEGAL KNOWLEDGE, SYSTEM

HK240606 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Dec 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Xu Yuanchao]

[Text] The People's Liberation Army (PLA) is to launch a campaign to popularize knowledge of the legal system in the army.

A PLA General Political Department official told CHINA DAILY that the 3-year education programme aimed to make army members more aware of the country's legal system, and improve the style of work of party organizations in the army.

Earlier last week, Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, told a working conference of PLA logistics departments that the army's leading departments and senior commanding officers should take the lead to improve their style of work and check malpractices.

He stressed that logistics departments should comply strictly with financial rules and disciplines, and resist any forms of expenditure that violated financial rules no matter who had given approval.

PLA sources said that legal knowledge was still a weak point in the army compared with ideological and military knowledge.

But the sources said, legal education would not be one of the army's major tasks in its political work.

A circular issued by the PLA General Political Department said that emphasis would be placed on the study of eight laws and two regulations. They include the constitution, the criminal code, the laws on criminal and civil procedure, marriage, inheritance and contract laws, military service law, the regulations on the maintenance of public security and punishments for violations these of, and rules governing the punishment of offenders of army regulations.

At the same time, the circular called on all army units to study laws related to their particular work. Army units stationed in ethnic minority regions, for example, should study the laws passed by autonomous authorities. Units stationed in the special economic zones and open coastal cities should study economic laws related to the country's open policy, and soldiers in forest areas should study the forestry law.

In addition, they have to study new laws and decrees promulgated by local governments.

Examinations will be held at the end of the education programme and passing them will be a precondition for future promotion in the army.

The General Political Department official said: "Commanding officers at various levels have paid much attention to next year's education campaign. Our officers and soldiers have immense zeal for learning."

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

AIR FORCE CADRES SOLVE PROBLEMS FOR GRASSROOTS UNITS

HK190507 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 85 p 4

[Report by Cai Shanwu: "The CPC Committee of the Nanjing Military Region Attaches Importance to Ideological Education in the Ranks of Cadres"]

[Text] "We will not leave the grassroots units if the situation there is still unclear. We will not stop until problems are solved." These are the goals of some 1,500 Air Force cadres at the regimental level or above in doing a good job in the work at the grassroots units. Leading more than 1,000 work teams, they went right to airports, anti-aircraft artillery positions, and radar sentry posts in high mountains and islands. They did ideological and political work among the cadres and soldiers in a heart-to-heart-talk fashion. Together with the cadres and soldiers, they studied measures to be taken to strengthen the building of the grassroots units, solved face-to-face the latter's practical difficulties, and did a solid job in helping the companies in doing practical work.

Since October of this year, in implementing the instruction of the Central Military Commission and the General Political Department on paying close attention to the work at the grassroots units, the Air Force CPC Committee has urged leading organs and cadres at various levels to make helping the grassroots units solve practical problems their practical action in improving their leadership style and making further advances on the basis of achievements already scored in party rectification. The Political Department of the Air Force has held a number of meetings to analyze the situation of the grassroots units and the problems facing them and, in light of the actual conditions in the Air Force, issued an eight-point proposal for "making strenuous efforts to take the building of the grassroots units in hand," setting specific requirements for the work. Responding to the proposal, all Army units have acted promptly. They have organized office forces in various ways and formed work teams to go deep into the grassroots units to implement the proposal with cadres at the regimental level or above in the lead. According to incomplete statistics, the Air Force units at the regimental level or above have already sent 1,048 work teams composed of some 3,000 people, including 1,200 cadres or more at the regimental level, 270 cadres or more at the divisional level, and 53 cadres at the Army level or above.

The cadres at the regimental level or above who went deep into the grassroots units discarded their haughty airs and modestly asked for advice. Zhang Mengshan, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Air Force, led a work team to an airport station where conditions were fairly poor. After his arrival, he immersed himself among the pilots, cadres, and soldiers and heeded the opinions of the masses in many ways in the capacity of an ordinary cadre. Having learned that he was amiable and easy to approach, people eagerly spoke their minds one after another, pouring out 14 "difficult problems" that had remained unsolved for many years. Immediately afterward, Zhang Mengshan called people from all quarters concerned to "hold a consultation of doctors" to solve the "difficult problems." Thanks to his accurate grasp of the matters and the specific solutions contributed by the masses and to the concerted efforts exerted by the higher and lower levels, the 14 "difficult problems" were solved in 2 days. Thinking nothing of hardships, Mi Shengshan, deputy commander of the Lanzhou Air Force, went to help three frontier companies. Upon his arrival, he engaged in small talk with the cadres and soldiers and asked them what they thought. Thus, he simultaneously did ideological work among them and was concerned with their well-being. The soldiers told him that their company was located in an out of the way place. It lacked motor vehicles for daily use. Mi Shengshan helped them solve this problem.

In doing a good job in the work of the grassroots units, the work teams under the leadership of the cadres at the regimental level or above managed to help the grassroots units in a selective manner and to pay close attention to the weak links in work. When staying in selected companies to gain first-hand experience, Yang Hanwen, director of the Air Force Political Department of the Chengdu Military Region, found that there was a general decline in the quality of meals in some units and the cadres had a lot of complaints about their meals. This state of affairs had affected the tactical training of the troops. To gain a clear idea of the situation, he went to the company to eat with the cadres and soldiers and found that due to the lack of a correct understanding of the current military streamlining and reorganization, these units, preoccupied with thoughts of working for a short time, ceased to grow vegetables and to slaughter the big pigs in their pigpens. Therefore, together with the cadres and soldiers, Yang Hanwen studied solutions to the problem, worked out specific measures for company building, and supervised their implementation. Very soon, the companies overcame the mentality of working for a short time and greatly improved the life of the cadres and soldiers, thus significantly boosting their enthusiasm for tactical training.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CPC MILITARY COMMISSION TO IMPROVE PARTY CONDUCT IN PLA

HK290310 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 28 Dec 85 p 5

[*"Special Dispatch from Beijing": "Yang Shangkun Points Out in a Speech That Few Results Have Been Achieved in Party Rectification in the PLA"*]

[Text] Since the PLA underwent structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization, malpractices and violations of discipline and the law are still on the rise in the army. The CPC Central Committee Military Commission has therefore decided to improve party conduct first and foremost in leading organs and among senior officers, so as to bring about a basic improvement in the army's party conduct in 1986.

At a meeting on the army's logistics work recently, Yang Shangkun, permanent vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission pointed out: Party rectification has been carried out in the army, but we still have a long way to go in effecting a fundamental improvement in party conduct.

Yang Shangkun said that the CPC Central Committee had decided to check all unhealthy practices and the army should take the lead in this respect. Therefore, the CPC Central Committee Military Commission has resolved to improve party conduct first in leading organs and among senior officers. He called on senior officers to restudy "some criteria governing political life within the party" and to act in accordance with these criteria. As long as party committees at various levels, leading organs, and senior officers set good examples and do not do what they should not do, party conduct can be fundamentally improved in 1986.

He said: The general offices of the CPC Central Committee and of the State Council recently issued a circular, calling for the solution of some serious problems prevailing in offices and departments. In fact, there are also such problems in the army. We must now tackle these problems one by one, in particular problems concerning serious malpractices and violations of discipline and the law appearing in some units which are undergoing structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization.

At the meeting held on 18 December, Yang Shangkun said to those who are responsible for logistics work at all levels: Not only should party committees, discipline inspection committees, and political departments improve party conduct, logistics departments at all levels should also do so. They must adhere to principles, must not carry out malpractices, and should resolutely check all unhealthy tendencies. They should hold out against all expenses which do not comply with rules and regulations, no matter who endorses them. If they are retaliated against because they preserve financial discipline and adhere to the financial system, the CPC Central Committee Military Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission will back them up.

Yang Dezhi, deputy secretary general of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission and chief of general staff, also spoke at the meeting.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SICHUAN ACHIEVES SUCCESS STREAMLINING, REORGANIZING ARMY

HK311137 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] When carrying out the work of streamlining and reorganizing the army, the provincial military district showed respect to, and received support from, the local party committees. Therefore, they jointly did well in the work.

In the recent streamlining and reorganization of the army, the county, city and district People's Armed Forces Departments directly under the provincial military district, are going to be put under the jurisdiction of local authorities, and the army cadres will be treated as workers of local authorities.

In connection with this, the leadership of various military subdistricts promptly reported to the local party committees, and the local party committees greatly supported the work. They have done a lot for putting the People's Armed Force Departments under the jurisdiction of local authorities.

Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Jiang Minkuan, governor, listened to reports by the provincial military district on conducting education on the streamlining and reorganization of the army. They asserted that the provincial CPC committee and government must make greater efforts supporting the army to do well in reform and work. They should spare no effort in solving problems faced by the army.

Chengdu, Yibin, Fuling and other areas held meetings of county CPC committee secretaries, in which they discussed ways of helping the army do well in the work of streamlining and reorganization. Following the conclusion of the meetings, the local party committees enthusiastically introduced the army cadres to the developing situation of reform, as well as the prospects of, the localities. They achieved an understanding about the practical problems in the work, and jointly discussed ways of solving them.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG PLA AIR DEFENSE COMMITTEE HOLDS ENLARGED MEETING

SK020526 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] From 25 to 27 December 1985, the People's Air Defense Committee of the Shenyang Military Region held an enlarged meeting. Liu Jingsong, chairman of the People's Air Defense Committee of the Shenyang Military Region and commander of the military region, gave a summing-up speech at the meeting. Zhu Dunda, vice chairman of the People's Air Defense Committee of the Shenyang Military Region and deputy commander of the military region; Zhu Kun, vice chairman of the People's Air Defense Committee of the Shenyang Military Region and vice governor of Liaoning Province; Liu Shulin, vice chairman of the People's Air Defense Committee of the military region and vice governor of Jilin Province, and An Zhendong, vice chairman of the People's Air Defense Committee of the military region and vice governor of Heilongjiang Province, also addressed the meeting.

The meeting participants relayed the guidelines of the National People's Air Defense Work Conference, exchanged experiences in carrying out people's air defense work in the three provinces, visited five projects in Shenyang which were built for operation during both peace and war time, summed up the military region's situation in preparing for the utilization of the people's air defense projects in case of war during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, and worked out tasks for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. They also studied the issues of how to make the work of preparing air defense projects for war time to cope with the change in strategic ideology, to serve and submit to the overall economic situation of the state, and how to further improve results in combat readiness, social effects and economic benefits, and how to enhance organizing and commanding ability and the ability to provide quick reaction.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ANHUI MILITARY DISTRICT ON ARMY-PEOPLE ACTIVITIES

OW290535 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] The Political Department of the Anhui Military District recently issued a circular, calling on its subordinate units to conduct broad and indepth support-the-government and cherish-the-people activities during 1986 New Year's period and the Spring Festival so as to bring closer the Army-government and the Army-people relationships, and to make fresh contributions to the promotion of the building of two socialist civilizations.

The circular called on various units to seriously proceed with propaganda and educational work on support-the-government and cherish-the-people activities; it called on them to organize cadres and fighters to restudy the general purpose of our Army, to conduct glorious traditional education on unity between the Army and the government and the Army and the people; and to engage in activities of supporting the state's economic construction and doing good deeds for the people.

During the holidays, all units should take the initiative to contact the organizations with which they cooperate; continue education in ideals, morality, culture, and discipline; and sponsor various joint Army-people drives to build spiritual civilization so as to set good examples in bringing about the fundamental improvement of social conduct.

The circular also called on all subordinate units to visit those concerned, and inspect the troops with regard to their respect toward government, their love shown to the people, their execution of policy and their observance of discipline. It called on various military subdistricts and the People's Armed Forces Departments to coordinate with local governments to do a good job in visiting the families of military personnel fighting at the front; and by mobilizing the force of militia, to do good deeds, to take good care of, and to solve problems for the families of servicemen and martyrs.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY REGION HELPS IN LOCAL CONSTRUCTION

OW290631 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] PLA units under the Nanjing Military Region have achieved marked results in supporting local economic construction. Army units that have direct contact with factories, stores, and other enterprises have assisted local party and CYL organs in promoting ideological and political work among staff members and workers and served as staff officers in restructuring local economic work.

Of the 32 losing enterprises assisted by a certain group army, 26 have made up deficits and increased surpluses. Army units stationed on offshore islands and in rural areas have actively supported local civilian units with manpower, materials, information, and technology. A certain unit has run 21 night schools to teach local people how to become well-off using science and technology. The schools offer breeding, planting, weaving, electrician, and four other courses and have trained over 1,500 peasants. This year, the entire military region has supported the local economy with over 1 million workdays and over 27,000 motor vehicles and machinery and participated in 320 state and local construction projects. The military region has also sent troops on over 280 disaster rescuing and relief missions. Some 8,300 people were rescued and over 13,600 metric tons of materials salvaged.

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CSO: 4005/360

HENAN MILITARY DISTRICT CONDUCTS GRASSROOTS INVESTIGATION

HK310955 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] According to a report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter (Li Jie), members of the new leading group of the provincial military district have gone deep into cadres and soldiers to conduct investigation and study and help military subdistricts to carry out ideological and political work properly, thus ensuring the smooth progress of party rectification and greatly improving party style in the military district. The reorganization of 17 divisional level leading groups has just been completed. The higher leadership praised them for electing good and competent persons to the leading groups.

The leading group of the provincial military district was formed in early September this year. Of the seven standing committee members of the provincial military district CPC standing committee members, only one was on the committee previously. The other six members were transferred from other units. At that time, all military subdistricts were in the essential comparison and examination stage in party rectification, and the movement to streamline the armed forces and simplify administrative organs had just begun. Cadres and soldiers had various ideas and a handful of leading cadres were impatient to hand over their jobs. Some military subdistricts made mistakes while carrying out party rectification and issued money and material objects according to grade, in the name of providing them with equipment.

Leaders of the provincial military district personally investigated the matter to discover the facts. They then talked with the leaders of the military subdistricts concerned, and instructed them to correct their mistakes and draw lessons from the matter. The problem was thus solved promptly and properly. After the comparison and examination stage, the provincial military district reexamined party rectification in administrative organs of the military district and in all military subdistricts under it, thus consolidating the achievements made in party rectification and bringing about a remarkable improvement in party style.

The members of the standing committee of the provincial military district also went to the homes of some veteran cadres: To talk with them about streamlining the armed forces and simplifying administrative organs; to brief them on the problems which may be met in reorganizing the leading group of the provincial military district; to earnestly solicit their opinions on the matter; and to promptly solve their practical problems. These veteran comrades were deeply moved.

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QINGHAI CONCLUDES CONFERENCE ON DISASTER RELIEF WORK

HK180905 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The 5-day provincial conference on antidisaster measures and relief work, jointly convened by the Provincial Government and the Provincial Military District, concluded in Xining on 15 December. The conference summed up the province's recent situation of fighting against disasters and protecting livestock in pastoral areas; and worked out plans for antidisaster measures and relief work.

The conference was attended by the heads of the six autonomous prefectures in the pastoral areas; the commanders of Yushu, Guoluo, and Haixi military subdistricts; and responsible comrades of Qumalai, Zaduo, Zhiduo, and Maduo counties and Golmud City. Also present were leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Government, and the Provincial Military District, such as Liu Feng, Gabulong, and (Qiu Shuji); and Comrade (Li Zhongchang), leader of the State Council work team. Comrade (Li Zhongchang) also spoke at the conference.

Starting from mid-October, some areas of Yushu, Guoluo, and Haixi autonomous prefectures have had heavy snowfall and suffered serious damage. Over the past 50-odd days, the province has sent more than 800 people in 23 work groups and 40-odd medical teams to fight against the disaster in and provide relief materials to the disaster areas. Various units directly under the provincial authorities have supplied more than 6,600 tons of relief materials to the areas. Some 5,000 PLA fighters and armed policemen attached to the province, as well as the militia, also took part in the work. At the same time, they donated a large quantity of foodstuffs, clothes, fuel, and medicines to the areas.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council were much concerned about the province's situation. They promptly sent planes to airlift relief materials to the areas, allocated funds and relief materials to the province for fighting against the disasters, and sent a work team to express sympathy and solicitude for the people of the areas. After more than 50 days of hard work, the province has revived the production activities of most of the disaster areas. However, since the situation was serious, it is expected that the province will continue its antidisaster measures and relief work until May of next year. The Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Government, and the Provincial Military District urged the army and the people throughout the province to carry forward the spirit of continuously fighting and struggling hard. They should make concerted efforts and be united so as to strive for victory in the relief work and protecting the livestock.

JPRS-CPS-86-014
28 January 1986

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LIAONING LEADERS ATTEND ARMY-CIVILIAN SOIRES

SK010418 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] On the evening of 31 December, Liaoning Province, Shenyang City, and the PLA units stationed in Shenyang sponsored army-civilian soirees at six meeting places like the Liaoning People's Theater in Shenyang.

About 10,000 people attended the soirees. They were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Shenyang Military Region, [words indistinct], the Shenyang Air Force, the Liaoning Provincial Military District, the Shenyang City CPC Committee, the city Advisory Commission, the city Discipline Inspection Commission, the city People's Congress Standing Committee, the city government, and the city CPPCC Committee, including Li Guixian, Dai Suli, Quan Shuren, Xu Shaofu, Liu Jingsong, Liu Zhenhua, Zhu Dunfa, Song Keda, Cao Shuangming, and Li Changchun; responsible comrades of relevant departments; representatives from all circles; and representatives of commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Shenyang. Guo Feng, member of the Central Advisory Commission; and Comrade Li Huang also attended the soirees. Films were shown at the soirees.

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CSO: 4005/360

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

AIR FORCE ASSISTS IN ECONOMIC, RELIEF WORK

OW240906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--The Air Force has stepped up its efforts to help the country's economic construction this year, a headquarters official said here today.

It has participated in more than 1,000 civil construction schemes--contributing 1,189,000 workdays--including the expansion of three airports in north-east China.

It has helped civil aviation departments transport 250,000 passengers and 2,300 tons of freight this year--double last year's figure.

The official said more than 100 planes had dropped relief supplies for herders stranded in October by the heaviest snow ever recorded on the Qinghai-Tibet plateau.

Altogether, 2,000 aircraft were sent to disaster areas to drop relief materials, take pictures or help in other ways.

Grass and trees were air-seeded on more than 464,000 hectares of hills in 14 provinces and autonomous regions this year, an increase of 124,000 hectares over last year.

While opening 13 airports for civil use this year, bringing the total to 50, the Air Force has handed over 67 of its special rail lines to help ease pressure and overcrowding on civilian railways.

In all, 24 additional planes have been transferred to civil aviation departments, and 36 planes donated to children's recreational centers.

The Air Force has donated more than three million yuan for civilian use, and has also supplied workers to help build public facilities, such as China's first aeronautical exhibition hall in Shanghai, a zoo in Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province, a children's palace in Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province, and parks in a number of other large cities. In addition, the Air Force has supplied civil airlines with 100 skilled pilots and ground crew this year.

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CSO: 4000/115

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIANGSU SUPPORTS MILITIA WORK WITH PRODUCTION

OW260359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Sun Jian and XINHUA reporter Liu Donggeng]

[Text] Nanjing, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--Jiangsu Province has organized militiamen to carry out activities to "support military training with productive labor" in order to make militia work serve economic construction. As a result, the activities of militia organizations have been strengthened, and the burden on the masses lightened.

By carrying out such activities, more than 400 townships and towns, 19 percent of the province's total, have become basically self-sufficient in funds for militia activities.

The activities to support military training with productive labor are mainly carried out in the province in the way that people's armed forces departments at various levels directly organize and support militiamen to open up new avenues of production and to have part of their incomes used for militia activities. Now nearly 1,000 economic organizations in support of military training through productive labor have been set up in more than 800 townships and towns in the province. The total output value of these economic organizations has topped 100 million yuan this year, with a profit of over 14 million yuan. The expenses for militia activities this year are only a little more than 2.8 million yuan.

By carrying out activities to support military training with productive labor, a new path has been opened up in solving the problem of funds for militia work and lightening the burden on the masses. In the past, the funds for militia training mainly came from government funds and apportioning some such expenses among the masses, which were a burden on basic-level financial departments and the masses. Now a source of funds for militia work has been found by carrying out such activities. In some localities in southern Jiangsu where the work of supporting military training with productive labor is done better, the subsidies to militiamen who lose work time because they take part in militia training basically are not apportioned among the masses or defrayed by township financial departments. In northern Jiangsu, such activities have also made it possible to lighten the burden on the masses to a certain degree. According to statistics compiled by Yangzhou City, the per-capita apportioning of expenses for militia work decreased by one-third as a result of activities to support military training with productive labor.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING PLA CONTINUES PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW251948 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Since early December, the Nanjing Military Region has conducted party rectification make-up classes in party committees and organs at and above the divisional level, and concentrated efforts in a given period of time on examining and correcting unhealthy tendencies among leading cadres and organs, thereby setting a good example in rectifying party style for units under each division.

Despite an improvement in party style achieved earlier in the party rectification, problems have remained in the party committees and organs of Nanjing PLA units at and above the divisional level. The Nanjing Military Region party committee held that in rectifying party style, it is necessary to start with leaders and organs, and conducted discussions from 12 through 16 December, which were attended by party member-cadres of organs and units directly under the military region, to solicit individual views and suggestions. Problems, once discovered and regardless of who was involved, were seriously handled.

Since early December, cases involving a divisional-level cadre abusing powers to seek personal gain and a few retired cadres violating law and discipline have already been uncovered. The Military Region leaders have already severely criticized them and instructed departments concerned to take disciplinary actions. In recent inspection of units at lower levels, the military region leaders strictly observed the rules of making no advanced notices and refraining from accepting welcomes, sendoffs, and escorts, and from attending dinners.

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CSO: 4005/344

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

RADAR TRAINING SIMULATOR--Unit 51033 Reconnaissance Company technician Zhang Mihua [1728 3125 5478] successfully completed the revolutionary Type-376 radar training simulator which entered service at the end of June. This device is able to simulate a radar's principal wave, fixed and moving targets, and is able to display the acoustic data of vehicles moving at top, medium and low speeds, as well as that of individuals or groups walking or running. Its size is only 21x7x2 cubic centimeters [sic], its weight 0.3kg. Its structure is simple, wave patterns and sound pure and true, and it is convenient for use in training and exercises. Production cost is only about 150 yuan. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO (PLA PICTORIAL) in Chinese No 11, 1 Nov 85 p 41]

SHANGHAI GARRISON REGION CONFERENCE--An expanded conference of the Shanghai Garrison Region CPC Committee opened yesterday, 18 October, to sum up the situation in the initial stage of preparatory streamlining work. Shanghai Garrison Region CPC Committee Deputy Secretary and Commander Ba Zhongtan [1572 1813 (0086 + 3508)] presided. Shanghai GR CPC 1st Secretary Rui Xingwen, municipal party Deputy Secretary Jiang Zemin and Shanghai GR CPC Secretary and Political Commissar Ping Changxi [1627 2490 0823] spoke. Also in attendance were members of the Garrison Region CPC Standing Committee: Deputy Commander Ren Yonggui [0117 3057 6311], Deputy Political Commissar Wang Chuanyou [3769 0278 0645], Political Department Chairman Zhang Lizhi [1728 4539 1807] and Logistics Department Director Xia Zuwei [1115 4371 6182]. [Summary] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 85 p 2] Yesterday [20 October] the expanded conference of the Shanghai Garrison Region CPC Committee concluded. Garrison Region CPC Secretary and political Commissar Ping Changxi presided at the afternoon session. CPC Committee Deputy Secretary and Commander Ba Zhongtan and successive commanders and political commissars Liu Wenzhe, Wang Jingkun [3769 2529 2492] and Zhang Chen spoke. Also attending the conference were Garrison Region CPC Standing Committee members Ren Yonggui, Wang Chuanyou, Zhang Lizhi, Xia Zuwei and leading members of the previous session, Yu Shuyuan, Ruan Wuchang, Wang Kai [3769 0418] and Jing Chunwang [5427 2504 2489]. [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 85 p 1]

CADRES SETTLE IN SHANGHAI--Shanghai will receive more than 1000 retiring military cadres in this and the upcoming year. This was brought up at yesterday's meeting on the resettlement of retiring and demobilized military cadres. Attending the meeting were Shanghai Garrison Region Deputy Commander Yang Yi, Deputy Political Commissar Wang Chuanyou and 200-odd members of the city's leading group for the resettlement of retiring armymen. [Summary] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 85 p 2]

SHANGHAI NAVAL, AIR FORCE MEETINGS--A reorganizational work meeting of the Navy stationed in Shanghai opened on 17 October. The Naval CPC Committee pointed to the task of reorganization as the most important work they are faced with at the moment. In the preceding month's time, Commander Liu Xingwen [0491 52812429], Deputy Commanders Xu Zhimeng [6079 1807 2494] and Yan Meixiang [0917 5019 4382], Deputy Political Commissar Lu Yunfang [0712 0061 5364], Chief of Staff An Wenting [1344 2429 1656] and Political Department Chairman Zhang Ming [1728 6900] on various occasions went down to the troops to insure that organizational units being abolished understood the situation and were doing reorganization preparatory work well. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 85 p 2] Yesterday, 18 October, Nanjing MR Air Force Political Commissar Zheng Zhubo [6774 4554 3134] pointed to the need for good political work during a study meeting of Air Force units stationed in Shanghai. Presiding over the session was Shanghai Air Force Political Commissar Qin Yichang [4440 5030 2490]. Commander Wu Guangyu [0702 0342 1342] and Chief of Staff Xu Qiliang [6079 0366 0081] also attended. [Summary] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 85 p 2]

GSD ARTILLERY DEPT CHIEF--General Staff Department Artillery Department Chief Du Changqing [2629 1603 7230] visiting the college [Artillery Technical College] to inspect political inspection work. [Text of photo caption] [Hefei ANHUI PICTORIAL in Chinese No 4, 1 Aug 85 p 7]

JINAN MR LEADERS--Jinan MR Commander Cheng Xinyin [7115 5281 0603] and Political Commissar Yu Zonghuan [3768 1350 3562] attended a Red Army veterans' symposium on 15 October commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army victory. [Summary] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 85 p 1]

QINGHAI COMMANDER'S RELIEF WORK--Xining, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--Zhang Zhenhua, commander of the Qinghai Yushu Military Subdistrict, has been commended by leading party and government comrades as well as people of all nationalities in Qinghai for leading relief personnel in rescuing a large number of herdsmen besieged by a snowstorm. The Kekexili Valley in Quamhe Township, Qumali County, was the hardest hit area. Over a period of 2 weeks or so, Zhang Zhenhua and other relief personnel travelled throughout the several townships hard hit by the snowstorm. Yin Kesheng, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial Party Committee, and Ga Bulong, Qinghai vice governor of Mongolian nationality, recently told Zhao Xianshun, commander of the Lanzhou Military Region who was inspecting the operation of garrison units in Qinghai: "People in the highlands will not forget Comrade Zhang Zhenhua's relief efforts!" [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0226 GMT 12 Dec 85] /9604

SHANGHAI MILITARY, PEOPLE ACTIVITIES--The PLA units stationed in Shanghai set up a group for coordinating joint Army-people efforts in building spiritual civilization on 26 December. The formation of the coordinating group was decided at a meeting held by the Shanghai Garrison District, naval and air force units in Shanghai, the Air Force Political Academy and the Second Military Medical University. The meeting confirmed some progress in building spiritual civilization by armymen and civilians together this year, as compared with last year. In view of the lack of coordination in the efforts, the meeting decided that a Shanghai PLA group for coordinating joint Army-people efforts in building spiritual civilization be set up under the auspices of the Shanghai Garrison District. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Dec 85] /9604

JIANGSU COMMANDER ADDRESSES MEETING--A provincial meeting to exchange experiences in supporting military training with productive labor, jointly sponsored by the provincial government and the provincial military district, opened in Wuxi City today. In his speech at the meeting, Zhen Shen, commander of the provincial military district, said: Over the past 2 years, people's armed forces departments at various levels in the province have persistently combined militia work with economic work, with economic construction as their central task. They have helped the broad masses of militiamen carry out activities to support military training with productive labor, to become well-off, and to become a strong militia force. They have so far assisted militiamen in setting up 993 businesses of various kinds in some of the province's 2,069 townships and towns. The total output value of these businesses in the first 10 months of this year topped 105 million yuan, with a profit of 14 million yuan. Some 3.83 million yuan of the profit was used directly for militia activities. The meeting will last 3 days, during which those present will exchange their experiences in supporting military training with productive labor and visit advanced militia units. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 85 OW] /9738

MILITIA WORK MEETING--On 25 December, the provincial Military District held a meeting of its first political commissars to form plans for the 1986 militia and reserve service work. The meeting called for further readjusting the militia organizations, strengthening the building of reserve service, and cutting down the militia training tasks. In terms of militia training, we should give prominence to key points, improve training methods, and emphasize practical results. We should also further strengthen the militia political work, and give full play to the role of militia in building spiritual and material civilization. The meeting stressed: We should continue to conduct the activity of maintaining the militia with labor, define the labor tasks proceeding from the local personnel and natural conditions, and strive to effectively maintain the militia. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first secretary of the provincial Military District, delivered a speech at the meeting. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Dec 85 SK] /9738

ENLARGED CPC MEETING--The fifth enlarged meeting of the CPC Committee of the Jinan Military Region ended in Jinan on 20 December. Chi Haotian, secretary of the CPC Committee of the Jinan Military Region and political commissar of the Jinan Military Region; Li Jiulong, deputy secretary of the CPC Committee and commander of the Jinan Military Region; and Song Qingwei, deputy political commissar of the Jinan Military Region; attended and addressed the meeting. Principal leaders at or above the regiment level who attended this meeting conscientiously studied the circular on solving serious problems concerning the work style of party and government organs issued by the offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. They pledged to take the lead in improving the work style of the organs. At the meeting the decision on strengthening discipline made by the CPC Committee of the Jinan Military Region was discussed and adopted. In addition, leaders at all levels were called upon to play an exemplary role in abiding by and safeguarding discipline. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 85 SK] /9738

MILITARY PRODUCES CIVILIAN GOODS--Chongqing, 16 December (XINHUA)--Many military plants in [word indistinct] one of China's major defense industry bases are now working with local enterprises to produce goods for civilian use. The city's defense industry has established various economic ties with more than 500 enterprises and produced 120 products over the past 5 years. The cooperation between defense and other industries can improve product quality, avoid repetitious production, and help upgrade technology, said an official in charge of the city's defense industry. Jialing machine [words indistinct] military enterprise formed economic entity with a [words indistinct] factories to produce motorcycles which greatly improved the quality of the products. Now the entity has cooperative ties with 150 enterprises in and out of the city. Some military plants have transferred their technology to and provided equipment for the civilian factories. Over the past 5 years, 43 of these products have won state [words indistinct]. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 16 Dec 85 OW] /12232

CSO: 4000/113

HONG KONG

'EXCERPTS' OF JI PENGFEI SPEECH ON BASIC LAW

HK181444 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 18 Dec 85 p 1

[["'Excerpts' of Speech By Ji Penfei at The Inaugural Meeting of the Basic Law Consultative Committee"]]

[Text] This morning, at the inaugural meeting of the Consultative Committee for the Basic Law of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Ji Pengfei, state councillor, director of the office in charge of Hong Kong and Macao, and chairman of the Hong Kong Special Adminisitrative Region Basic Law Drafting Committee, delivered a speech. The following are excerpts of his speech:

"By now, Hong Kong has entered a new historical period. During the transitional period, we have much to do. The formulation of the basic law is a major matter of common concern in Hong Kong during this transitional period. The steps to be taken in drafting the basic law roughly include the following: 1) In April, 1985, the drafting committee will call its second meeting to discuss and decide on the makeup and main features of the basic law, to decide on the topics, and to embark on its drafting; 2) in 1986 and 1987, the basic law will be drafted topic by topic and on the basis of discussions on them and it is hoped that by early 1987, we can manage to publish a first draft of the basic law and solicit opinions on it from various quarters; 3) in 1988, we will discuss revision of the first draft of the basic law and after examining and approving the draft, the NPC Standing Committee will publish the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (draft) and extensively solicit opinions from various quarters, particularly from Hong Kong compatriots; and 4) the drafting committee will, on the basis of the opinions collected, revise the basic law (draft) and, in the first half of 1990, submit it to the NPC for approval and promulgation.

"The drafting of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is an extremely formidable task. Perhaps, I can describe it this way: The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region can be likened to a 'building.' China's basic principles and policies concerning Hong Kong, which are stated in the Sino-British Joint Declaration, have provided a clear outline of the design of this 'building.' Our present task is to work out a set of blueprints for this 'building,' that is, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The construction of this Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

'building' is a structurally complex piece of work with special requirements. It requires us to pool collective wisdom in designing it and to formulate the best-conceived plans. This calls for joint efforts on the part of the Basic Law Drafting Committee and the Basic Law Consultative Committee. Hong Kong compatriots and people from various quarters also have to contribute their efforts and wisdom. Sincerely, people from various quarters in Hong Kong are welcome to enthusiastically raise suggestions on the drafting of the basic law through the Basic Law Consultative Committee and other channels. Let us all be the designers of this Hong Kong Special Administrative Region 'building,' raise suggestion on it, and contribute wisdom to formulating its blueprint.

"Formulating the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's Basic Law in accordance with the Sino-British Joint Declaration is a principle we must abide by in drafting the basic law. On the basis of the idea of 'one country, two systems,' the Chinese Government has put forward a whole series of policies and principles concerning Hong Kong. These policies and principles are included in the Sino-British Joint Declaration. The Chinese Government's policies and principles concerning Hong Kong stipulate that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is to enjoy a high degree of autonomy, that it is to be governed by the local people, that it is to have its own administrative power, legislative power, independent judiciary power, and power of last instance, that the present life style and the social and economic system currently in force in Hong Kong is to remain unchanged, that its laws are to remain basically unchanged, that it is to be financially independent, and that it is to remain a free port, an independent customs duty area, as well as an international financial center. In addition, the principles and policies adopted by the Chinese Government also stipulate that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is to be directly subordinate to the central people's government, that the central people's government is to be responsible for its foreign and defense affairs, that its administrative officials are to be chosen by means of election or consultation and they are to be appointed by the central people's government, and that its principal officials are to be nominated by Hong Kong and appointed by the central people's government. The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be formulated [as published] and promulgated by the PRC National People's Congress. These two sides of the Chinese Government's policies on Hong Kong are a concrete reflection of the principle of 'one country, two systems. We do not have a precedent to go by in drafting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in accordance with the principle of 'one country, two systems.' On the one hand, because the systems in force in Hong Kong are different from those in force on the mainland, we cannot apply mainland systems in Hong Kong. However, on the other, because Hong Kong is Chinese territory, we cannot mechanically imitate foreign systems. Thus, in drafting the basic law, we must base ourselves on the actual circumstances in Hong Kong and faithfully and correctly implement the principles of 'one country, two systems' stated in the Sino-British Joint Declaration in order to reunify Hong Kong with its motherland and to attain the goals of upholding the country's unity and of maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

"The Consultative Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is a bridge making possible communication and contacts between people from various quarters in Hong Kong on the one hand and the Basic Law Drafting Committee on the other. People can raise suggestions and express their opinions on the drafting of the basic law through this important channel. Doubtless, it will play an important role in the course of drafting the basic law. The Basic Law Consultative Committee is a Hong Kong civil organization representing a wide spectrum of people, whereas the Basic Law Drafting Committee is a working organ under the NPC, whose duty is to draft the basic law. Neither a subordinative relationship nor that between the leading and led exists between the two. However, they share some common tasks and goals. It is hoped that the Basic Law Consultative Committee and the Basic Law Drafting Committee will closely cooperate with each other. We look forward to help and support from the consultative committee in the course of drafting the basic law. It is my belief that with the joint efforts made by the drafting committee, the consultative committee, and people from various quarters in Hong Kong, we will be able to fulfill the important tasks entrusted to us by the people by producing a basic law which reflects the basic national policy of 'one country, two systems,' which upholds national unity and Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, which is in keeping with the Sino-British Joint Declaration, and which is in compliance with the wishes of the people of the whole country and Hong Kong compatriots.

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CSO: 4000/117

HONG KONG

JI PENGFEI STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

HK200813 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Dec 85 p 18

[By Stanley Leung]

[Excerpts] The visiting senior Chinese official, Mr Ji Pengfei, last night spoke of his good impressions of Hong Kong.

But as a State Councillor and Beijing's Chief Spokesman on Hong Kong affairs, he stressed the importance of strengthening the mutual understanding between Hong Kong and the mainland.

At a "thank-you" banquet for the Governor, Sir Edward Youde, Mr Ji said: "Although the current visit is quiet short, I have had a good impression of Hong Kong," he said. [sentence as published]

Hong Kong, Mr Ji said, is definitely a beautiful harbour city and has attracted many tourists with its good landscape and pleasant weather.

"More importantly, it is a modernized international city and also a free port and financial center keeping close contacts with the rest of the world.

"Several million people living in Hong Kong have created outstanding achievements with their diligence, intelligence and vitality," he said.

Mr Ji said he had met many old friends and made many new friends, and had a further understanding of Hong Kong.

He hoped that people in Hong Kong and the mainland would between [as published] the two places more frequently -- particularly Hong Kong people travelling to the mainland.

Mr Ji also looked forward to meeting the guests present at the banquet last night in Beijing.

Addressing the banquet, sir Edward said it was exactly one year ago that the British and Chinese Prime Ministers signed the Sino-British Joint Declaration.

He said Mr Ji had the opportunity this week to hear the views of many people and to see what is being done in the dynamic and vibrant city.

"It's a reassuring sign that those, like yourself (Mr Ji), who play an important role in the formulation of the Chinese Government's policy on Hong Kong wish to gain first hand experience of this remarkable place," he said.

All senior Hong Kong Government officials were among 100 people who attended the banquet held on the 25th floor of the Hilton Hotel.

The five vice-chairman and some members of the Basic Law Drafting Committee, a number of consultative committee members and businessmen also attended.

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CSO: 4000/117

HONG KONG

REPORTERS CRITICIZE RULES FOR JI PENGFEI PRESS CONFERENCE

HK200751 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Dec 85 p 1

[By Michael Chugani]

[Text] Storm clouds are gathering over the ground rules for tomorrow's much-awaited press conference for visiting top Chinese official Mr Ji Pengfei.

China's representatives in Hong Kong have made it clear reporters covering the event will not be able to throw questions at Mr Ji.

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY [NCNA], which is arranging the conference, has asked news organizations to submit their questions two days in advance.

And an NCNA spokeswoman told the SCM POST [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST] supplementary questions will not be allowed.

She said the press conference will last for 50 minutes and Mr Ji will thus not have enough time to answer extra questions.

Other NCNA officials have cited Mr Ji's age as the reason for banning a free-for-all.

Mr Ji, a State Councillor responsible for Hong Kong and Macao affairs, is 76 years.

But many journalists have dismissed these explanations as unsatisfactory, pointing out that most visiting politicians allocate even less time for press conferences and are still able to field questions from the floor.

The chairman of the Hong Kong Journalists' Association, Mr Cliff Bale, said: "Basically I think it is not right."

He said while it is an accepted practice in China to have to submit questions beforehand, this is not the case in Hong Kong.

"We must impress upon them that they must do things the Hong Kong way," Mr Bale said.

Otherwise, he warned, the NCNA ground rules will eventually prevail, opening the way for the press to be controlled.

Mr. Bale's view is shared by other reporters who feel that if the NCNA rules are accepted, it will be very difficult for the Hong Kong media to resist similar restrictions from other quarters.

When NCNA head Mr Xu Jiatun gave his controversial press conference some weeks ago -- during which he warned against radical political reforms -- reporters were similarly asked to file their questions well in advance.

But Mr Xu agreed to field supplementary questions.

Mr Bale said the journalist's association will monitor the situation closely before deciding on a course of action.

Some Government officials are also understood to be disgruntled.

"If the Hong Kong Government imposes similar ground rules for our press conferences, you in the media would be up in arms," one official said.
"It's double standards."

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CSO: 4000/117

HONG KONG

JI PENGFEI ATTENDS PARTIES, MEETS BASIC LAW COMMITTEE MEMBERS

HK150322 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 15 Dec 85 p 1

[By Yau Shing-mu]

[Text] Visiting Chinese official Mr Ji Pengfei yesterday started the second part of his visit to Hong Kong by attending a cocktail party to meet local members of the Basic Law Drafting Committee.

Mr Ji, Director of China's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office and chairman of the drafting committee, arrived at the China Resources Building, Wan Chai, to a barrage of camera flashes and a crowd of 40 reporters.

Mr Ji chatted with fellow members at the party. Many members described the party as merely a social gathering in which no business concerning the drafting work was talked about.

"I told him that I hoped the time for next meeting would not overlap the (Hong Kong) Government's budget debate, which is usually in April," said a member Mr Wong Po-yan, who is also a Legislative councillor.

The next drafting committee meeting was originally planned for March, but it will be postponed a month because the National People's Congress is expected to have a longer session in March.

Apart from Mr Ji, the member who was most in the limelight was Mr Martin Lee, the outspoken Queen's Counsel who has made frequent criticism during the formation of the Basic Law Consultative Committee.

"The main thing to raise with Mr Ji was that we must encourage Hong Kong people to speak up because the whole idea of forming the Consultative Committee is to collect opinions of the people of Hong Kong. To this, Mr Ji agreed," said Mr Lee.

Mr Ji, a veteran diplomat who now holds an office equivalent to vice-premier, finished the first part of his visit, hosted by Governor Sir Edward Youde, last Friday.

The second part's hosts are the five vice-chairmen of the drafting committee in Hong Kong, Mr Xu Jiatur, Sir Yue-kong Pao, Dr Ann Tse-kai, Mr David Li, and Mr Fe Yi-ming.

Mr Ji left the China Resources Building for a banquet at the World Trade Centre Club, Causeway Bay. He was accompanied by the local chief and a deputy secretary-general of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Mr Xu and Mr Giao Zonghuai, respectively.

Local deputies to the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, members of the drafting committee and 19 newly elected executive members of the consultative committee were also invited.

"For the common goal of preserving Hong Kong's prosperity and stability that I hope everybody understands, let's toast," said Mr Ji in response to Mr Fe's toast.

Mr Fe said: "This visit allows Mr Ji to meet many old friends and get to know many new friends. But it is more important to give him impressions and understandings about Hong Kong that facilitates him to direct us to draw up the basic law for Hong Kong."

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CSO: 4000/117

HONG KONG

HONG KONG STUDENTS' FEDERATION URGES DIRECT ELECTIONS

HK200719 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 20 Dec 85 p 4

[Text] China should trust the ability of the people here to manage a democratic government under its sovereignty, a spokesman for the Hong Kong Federation of Students said yesterday.

The message was carried in a letter submitted to the Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Office, Mr Ji Pengfei, through the XINHUA news agency.

"At present, mutual understanding and trust is still insufficient," and the Chinese government seemed to side with "conservative and privileged" classes who oppose direct elections, it said.

"We insist firmly that direct election must be carried out in Hong Kong. And some Legislative Councillors should be directly elected by 1988."

Direct election is a way to ensure that the government would be responsible to the people. If there is no direct election, people might become dissatisfied and prosperity and stability might be disturbed, the students of the federation which represents nine post-secondary educational institutions, argued.

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EDITORIAL ON WORRIES OVER POLITICAL STABILITY OF HONG KONG

HK180622 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (Business News Supplement)
in English 18 Dec 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Time for Some Straight Talking"]

[Text] For the third time in less than a month concern over the political future of Hong Kong has overshadowed all other considerations in the territory's financial markets.

First, we had the de facto Chinese ambassador to Lower Albert Road, Mr Xu Jiatun, launching a vituperative tirade against the trend towards democratization, in which a staggering one percent of Hong Kong's population already has access to a ballot box of sorts.

Next came the "election" of office bearers to the Basic Law Consultative Committee, in the form of a dictatorial pronouncement by the Basic Law Drafting Committee's heavyweights, including Sir Ye-kong Pao.

A semantic debate on the definition of an election did not help to allay fears of those who may be less than sanguine about the prospects of Beijing rule and its implications for life in general and business in particular.

Now, we have a Chinese State Councillor, Mr Ji Pengfei, swanning around Hong Kong on a state visit whose 12-day duration must be something of a record for an official of one sovereign state to the colony of another.

In none of the cases cited above have the Hong Kong markets shown any sign of panic, and aside from a 50-point tumble in the Hang Seng index in the wake of Mr Xu's remarks the investor interpretation of political events has been cautious rather than precipitous.

But the emergence of the territory's business leaders as apparent fellow travellers in the Beijing Plan for Hong Kong is a curious development.

Hong Kong's commercial strength has lain largely in its unique approach to administration, with the colonial servants keeping the roads surfaced and the trains running while the entrepreneurs get on with the business of trading and providing employment.

It may have been optimistic to expect China to sit comfortably with the notion of one man, one vote, when the very idea of a Western-style democracy is anathema to the principles of the People's Republic.

But Hong Kong's millionaire would-be political leaders and China's top cadres make strange bedfellows, particularly as the former would seem to be more conscious of scoring points with the post-1997 rulers than with securing the most satisfactory conclusion for Hong Kong as a whole.

If this perception is to change, it behooves the Paos Anns and Lis [reference to Hong Kong business leaders Sir Y.K. Pao, T.K. Ann, and Li Ka-shaing] of this community to use their undoubted commercial muscle in a manner less obviously subservient to Beijing.

The growing schism between the owners and the workers can best be addressed by those in powerful positions, who should be aware of the dangers inherent in a philosophy among the common folk that is represented by the statement: "It's fine for them -- they all have assets overseas and can move before 1997."

If democracy is not going to be workable under Chinese rule, come out and say so. The worst possible approach to the issues is subterfuge and speculation.

Establish the parameters for political reform and communicate the conclusions to the population. Consultation, someone said, is a form of election, so consult the people.

Nothing is so disruptive to civil or business confidence as uncertainty, and if the coming 11 1/2 years are to be punctuated as frequently by political upheavals as the past two months we should not be surprised if the huge capital inflows of this year reverse as smartly into an outward hemorrhage.

The markets are now awaiting the verbal crumbs to be dropped from Mr Ji's table later this week, and anyone suffering from the illusion that investors are not concerned should speak to a broker.

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PRC AGREES 'IN PRINCIPLE' TO WORDING ON FUTURE HONG KONG PASSPORTS

HK040557 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] China has agreed, in principle, to the wording proposed by Britain for the Future British National (Overseas) [BNO] passports.

And differences have been reconciled on the principle of Hong Kong people holding two passports after 1997.

This means China now accepts that holders of the future Special Administrative Region [SAR] passport could also hold what, in China's terminology, are "travel documents issued by the British Government."

The BNO passport will stipulate that the holder also holds an identity card which accords him the right of abode in Hong Kong.

David Healy reported from London early today (Hong Kong time) that Foreign Office Minister Baroness Young announced in Parliament in a written reply to Conservative Peer, Lord Geddes:

"I am happy to say that the Chinese side agreed in principle that the wording of the endorsement should be as follows: The holder of this passport has Hong Kong permanent identity card No. XYZ which states that the holder has the right of abode in Hong Kong."

She added: "It is expected that formal agreement on this and other related matters will be reached at the next meeting of the JLG." [joint liaison group].

This important clarification, a direct result of last week's Joint Liaison Group meeting in Beijing, comes in time for today's Legislative Council debate on Britain's White Paper on nationality.

The wording proposed by the British side for the BNO passport is believed to be identical to that suggested by Political Adviser John Boyd and Principal Assistant Secretary for Security Regina Ip. They went to Beijing two weeks earlier to help remove "technical problems" over the document.

China has all along been concerned that the wording of the new BNO passport should not affect its sovereignty, should not constitute dual nationality, and should not impinge upon the future SAR government.

China is understood to have shown a large degree of political expediency on the matter of people holding both a future BNO passport and an SAR passport.

As one of its "unwavering principles," China does not recognize dual nationality.

But it has taken the position at the Joint Liaison Group talks that as long as passports issued by Britain do not infringe upon its sovereign rights, Hong Kong "compatriots" could in future hold not only passports issued by the SAR government but also those by the British Government.

An article in the leftwing WEN WEI PO yesterday said that this concensus on the subject of travel documents had been accomplished at the second Joint Liaison Group meeting which lasted four days.

"It may be said that accord has been arrived at on this issue in the main and only details need to be worked out. It is believed that full agreement would be reached at the next session (which is to take place in Hong Kong next March)."

The article also claimed that China had been handling this problem "with the greatest degree of flexibility."

The question of the identity card, which is closely linked to the passport issue, was also discussed in detail, Britain had proposed to issue two types of ID cards, including one that stipulates the right of permanent abode for the holder.

It is understood that China regards this as Britain's exceeding its own sovereignty for it contends Britain does not have any authority to impose on the future SAR government to acknowledge that the holder does have the right of "permanent" abode.

Nevertheless, China is believed to have proposed an alternative, and more flexible, way of resolving this thorny issue.

The proposition was that, while Britain issues new ID cards, as long as the wording and design of the new types of cards do not damage or affect China's sovereignty, China would be prepared to handle the question with the greatest degree of flexibility.

In the course of discussing the prospects of the BNO passports for present BDTCS in [British Dependent Territories Citizens] Hong Kong, China also raised the question of Certificates of Identity [CI], to which more than half of Hong Kong's 5.6 million population are entitled.

That China should raise this subject indicated its awareness of the diminishing effectiveness of travel documents issued in Hong Kong as 1997 draws near.

China's argument is that just as BDTC passports, which have at most a life span of 12 years up to 1997, will be diminishing in value as a travel document, so will Certificates of Identity. It would not be fair China argues, that in the course of examining travelling documents for Hong Kong's BDTCs, both sides should also study the increasing handicap that CI holders would encounter as the document's life will be reduced as 1997 approaches.

However, the British side indicated that it is not fully prepared to discuss the question and the issue will now be left to the third session of the Joint Liaison Group in March.

The question of stateless people was also raised at the meeting. Both sides agreed on the need to adhere to the international principle not to create large groups of stateless people.

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END